# The Rotarian

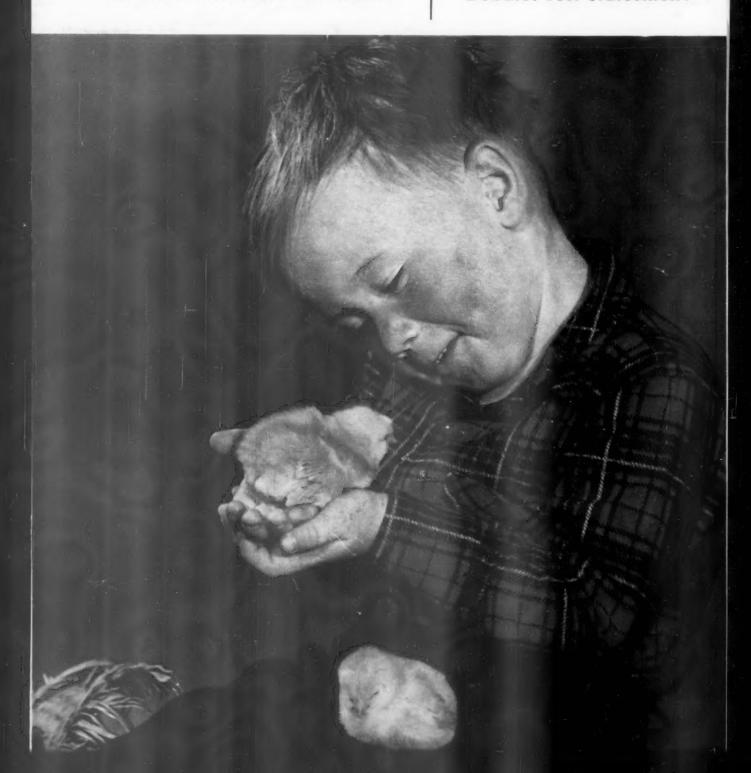
AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

APRIL . 1954

Rotary in World Affairs N. C. LAHARRY

Airmen of Freedom W. J. BANKS

Debate: Test Statesmen?



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#### An Invitation from Alaska

Relayed by I. J. MONTGOMERY Rotarian

Personnel Administrator Juneau, Alaska

[Re: From Seattle to Alaska and Hawaii. THE ROTARIAN for March.]

Here is a letter of welcome to the Rotarians who will be in attendance at the Convention in Seattle, Washington, June 6-10. It comes from B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of the Territory of Alaska, and a member of the Rotary Club of Juneau.

Club of Juneau.

I take a great deal of pleasure in extending to each and every one of you an invitation to visit the Territory of Alaska during the coming Summer. This last great frontier offers a wide range of vacation attractions and outdoor activities, together with modern accommodations for visitors.

This invitation is particularly extended to Rotarians from every corner of the globe who will be attending the Convention of Rotary International at Seattle, Washington, in June. Plan to make your Alaska trip either just before or just after the Convention. Tours are now being arranged that will take you to the glaciers and fiords of Southeastern Alaska, the gold fields of Fairbanks and Nome, the Eskimo village of Kotzebue above the Arctic Circle, Mount McKinley National Park, and Alaska's greatest city, Anchorage.

You can reach Alaska by automobile, airplane, or steamship. Each method of travel has its own special inducements. The important thing is not how you travel, but that you do visit us. You will find that Alaskans will extend you a hearty welcome.

#### 'We HAD Whale Steak'

Writes ROBERT J. BURKE, Rotarian Motorcar Distributor Buckhead, Georgia

In THE ROTARIAN for March in the little feature entitled Food for Fellowship, used in conjunction with Harry Botsford's Are Men Better Cooks?, a very interesting discussion pertaining to special foods served in various sections by Rotary Clubs starts off with the advice that now with whale meat being offered commercially, it should not be long before some Club will stage a whale dinner.

For your information, Rotarian Bill Hart, who operates Hart's Peachtree Restaurant in Atlanta, where the Buckhead Rotary Club meets every Wednesday, has beaten the gun on this suggestion, as we had whale steak on our Rotary menu three months ago.

Living up to his reputation of "gracious dining," Bill not only has provided a whale-steak luncheon, but he has established a reputation for serving a whale-of-a-luncheon every week, as the following list of Rotary-luncheon firsts will reveal: wild turkey, Maine lobster, pheasant breast, venison, mountain trout, and Alaska crab. In addition to these he serves our Club with the first cantelope, watermelon, strawberries, Crenshaw melon, and avocado, and on special holidays we always get flaming plum pudding-which is part of the reason our Buckhead Club enjoys the reputation of Atlanta's favorite make-up spot.

Of course we hope that we will never



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Signed: Peter Rabbit

be tagged with the moniker "meets to eat," but good food does play a very important part in our attendance record, which has not fallen below 90 percent for the year.

#### Include Highway U.S. 90

Asks C. L. BASKETT, Rotarian Travel-Association President Del Rio, Texas

We Rotarians down on Highway U. S. 90 are miffed all because you missed us on your "Ways West" map in our favorite magazine, The Rotarian [February issue, page 52].

We hope all Rotarians travelling to the Seattle Convention will travel via U. S. 90-shortest, scenic, easy way from Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, Del Rio, and El Paso to the West Coast. Briefly, we have nothing better to offer than Western-style hospitality, Western-style scenery (the Southwest at its very best). . . .

#### Re: Route 50

By R. H. SNYDER, Rotarian Dry-Goods Retailer Hutchinson, Kansas

The map showing routes to Rotary's 1954 Convention city, Seattle, Washington [The Rotarian for February, page 52], was quite interesting.

Apparently, though, either the artist wasn't too familiar with the Central West or else his pencil slipped. The map shows Highway 50 going southwest out of St. Louis, Missouri, but the artist placed St. Louis approximately where Hannibal should be. Highway 50 does come through St. Louis, but not southwest from there.

Highway 50 was shown into Jefferson City, which was correct, but then it continued on southwest and through Wichita, Kansas, northwest in the vicinity of Dodge City and west to Pueblo. Highway 50 does not go through Wichita and missed it by almost 30 miles. It goes slightly northwest from Jefferson City into Kansas City. There it starts off in a more or less southwesterly direction for around 40 miles, where it divides into 50 North and 50 South. Fifty North goes almost straight west. Fifty South goes off to the southwest to Hutchinson, then straight west for about 100 miles, southwest into Dodge City, and on to Garden City, where the two branches join and go west into Pueblo.

We did want to set you right on the fact that we claim 50 South here and Wichita is nowhere near to it,

#### Comics? A Childhood Remembered

By LAURA TATHAM Montreal, Quebec, Canada

As I myself am not a mother, and do not educate or have the care of young people, you may feel I am unqualified to write on the subject of comic books [see debate-of-the-month in THE ROTAR-IAN for February]. Perhaps my only valid qualification is that I remember my own childhood pretty well.

One important aspect of comics that

did not seem to be considered by your contributors was the extreme ugliness, grotesqueness, and crudity of the "artwork"-even of that found in the "harmless" variety.

It seems to me this feature alone may make a considerable impact on the mind of a sensitive child. In my own childhood I was never in contact with any drawings half as crude as those in most of the comics I have seen; in spite of this, I remember clearly being quite terrified of the very mildly horrific illustrations in orthodox fairy tales.

There is one other point: It seems generally agreed that early childhood is one of the most impressionable periods of our life. It would therefore seem the best time to plant the seeds of a love of beauty. I believe that, properly guided, children instinctively develop taste and appreciation of the beautiful. It seems unlikely though that this taste would develop if the child's day-to-day "diet" is hideous comics and the educational efforts are confined to art lessons in school or an occasional visit to an art institute. Surely the unconscious assimilation of beauty through daily contact with art that has at least some pretentions to artistic merit is more likely to succeed in implanting good taste.

#### An Experience Related

By THOMAS LAMONT, Rotarian File Manufacturer Auckland, New Zealand

From time to time I have read in THE ROTARIAN accounts of how some Rotarian has been taken ill or has had an accident in an unfamiliar country and how Rotarians there have made him welcome and helped him in time of difficulty and distress. I now am on the list of those who have had that expe-

On November 13, while on board ship passing through the Panama Canal on my way home to New Zealand after a visit to Britain, I, was taken suddenly ill and was put ashore in the Gorgos Hospital in Ancon, Panama Canal. Zone. I have been a member of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand, for 31 years. I was in [Continued on page 50]



"All other boys I know like fishing."

### THIS ROTARY MONTH

#### NEWS NOTES FROM 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO

ASSEMBLY TIME. Now nearing final form in 212 Rotary Districts are plans for annual District Assemblies—the gathering of new Club officers in each District for discussion and planning of the year's work in 1954-55. April and May are the months for them.

CONVENTION COMING. Office for the 1954 Convention-which takes place June 6-10. in Seattle, Wash.—opened in that city March 1. In charge: Convention Manager Gerald C. Keeler. Place: Olympic Hotel—which also will be headquarters for the Host Club Convention Committee, Chairmanned by Nat S. Rogers. Watch May issue for article on Convention speakers, other high lights.

PRESIDENTS. Two Presidents met in Washington, D. C. One was Rotary's other, Uncle Sam's. All is told on page 6.

NEW FELLOWS. Announced recently were 111 Rotary Foundation Fellowships for 1954-55 to 94 young men and 17 young women from 31 countries. It's the highest number of Fellows since the program began, topping the last crop by ten and bringing to 604 the total number of Fellowships granted since the first ones went abroad to study at the schools of their choice. The new awards bring the total expenditure from the Foundation to approximately 1½ million dollars.... Contributions to the Foundation, aided by \$5,000 from Mrs. Harry L. Jones, of Newton N. J. (see page 44), now stand at \$3,525,000 since inception.

GOLDEN YEAR. Though over-all plans for observance of Rotary's 50th Anniversary in 1955 are not completely developed, this can be reported: Governors-Nominee have been asked to appoint District Golden Anniversary Chairmen, who will attend District Assemblies. These Chairmen will talk on the observance plans. Presidents—Elect, as their names reach the Secretariat, are being asked to appoint similar Chairmen for their Clubs, and to take them to the District Assembly, where group discussions of the entire project will be held.

ROTARY LITERATURE. A continuing job at the Central Office of the Secretariat is the preparation of new File Papers suggesting program ideas for Clubs in Rotary's four fields of service. Among new Papers available upon request are No. 710, "Should We Ban the Atomic Bomb?"—a presentation of plans suggested by Governments for controlling the atom; No. 724, "Report of the General Assembly"—a report by a Rotary observer; No. 660, "Boys and Girls Week"—some ideas for this experience by Potenty Clubs at any time of the year. No. 122 "So You're this observance by Rotary Clubs at any time of the year; No. 112, "So You're Going to Write a Club History!"—six steps in the performance of this important project.

TEST IN COLOR. Dressed up in new colors are the small desk plaques bearing the Four-Way Test-the simple code whose four questions are known to Rotarians around the world. Formerly made in black plastic with gold lettering, the plaques are now available in Rotary's official colors: royal blue plastic with gold lettering. The cost: 50 cents each for one to nine; 40 cents each when ten or more are ordered.

VITAL STATISTICS. From July 1 to February 24, Rotary grew by 224 new Clubs in 41 countries. The totals now stand at 8,052 Clubs and 381,000 members in 88 countries and geographical regions.

The Object of Rolary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of ecquaintness as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the disprifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an apportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and prace through a warld fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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### The Editors' WORKSHOP

"IF BEN FRANKLIN were around, he would be proud of Rotary International. It is his kind of organization. It unites plain horse sense and broad humanitarian vision in much the same way he did-and that made him the 'first modern American' and one of the most cosmopolitan.

"Not that Rotary International, which is approaching its golden anniversary, is to be thought of as an American organization just because it was born in America. It is, as its name indicates, truly international and at home all over the globe. But it retains the Franklinesque flavor of its origin in its ideals and in that part of its motto which states that 'he profits most who serves best.'

"Some critics may look askance at this axiom. . . . But if it seems to base even devoted service for others on the profit motive, it even more surely educates the profit motive out toward that wise, creative, and generous outlook which recognizes that one man's good cannot be separated from the good of all.

'The practical projects with which Rotary Clubs all over the world implement this vision are worth more than all the highfalutin sentiments of strictly theoretical humanitarians. . . ."

WE DON'T USUALLY fill our columns with "pickups" from other publications, but we think you will understand our reprint of the foregoing when we tell you that: it is an editorial from The Christian Science Monitor, that that daily newspaper with a circulation of 200,000 is almost without peer among the great papers of the earth in the matter of objective reporting; that the editorial accompanied a rattling-good, fullpage story about Rotary; and that The Monitor's editor, Erwin D. Canham, has written for your Magazine three times. Besides, have you read anything lately that sums it up better?

YOUR ROTARY has indeed enjoyed an especially fine press in recent weeks. It's just a guess, but something like 100 million people in 80 or more countries must have seen the picture of the two Presidents (shown on page 7) in their daily papers. The rest of the pictures in our layout none has seen-until now. They (with one exception) were taken for you by one of our staffmen armed with trusty Rolleidex and strobe light.

APRIL ASSORTMENT. Our advance schedules say the May issue will bring you a story about how your Club can help get more nurses for your town.

Plunk!-the photos we hoped to have as illustrations have just landed here. They came from a Club that has done it. June?-well, one last word about the forthcoming Seattle Convention in it. July-an article by one of the world's great merchants. August-wait till you see the cover! . . . Saying good luck to a friend who had reached retirement, we were reminded of the way the Board of the Rotary Club of Englewood, New Jersey, bade Godspeed to a member moving to another town: "We would that it were fitting for the Club to bestow upon him an overcoat (to keep him as our warm friend), a cravat (to add to the ties that bind), and shirts in endless numbers (to replace those given to friends and strangers in need).

Rotarian

Cover



ONCE upon a time in the late '30s a pretty miss by the name of Vivienne used to bcat the typewriter hard and

well in the Business Department of your Magazine. One day she got to asking our staffmen how to mend her old folding kodak, where to get a better camera, how to make her own amateur prints at home. Well, she hadn't anymore than seen her first batch of prints come up in the "soup" in her improvised home darkroom when she decided that photography was for her-professionally. It has been ever since, and successfully, too. For ten years "our girl" Vivienne Lapham, of Norwalk, California, has been producing color transparencies of great brilliance . . . and magazines from Holiday to Coronet and calendars from here to everywhere have reproduced them. The little charmer she photographed for our cover is her neighbor Richard Skidmore. Publix Pictorial supplied us with the "shot."-EDS.

N. C. LAHARRY, a lawver of Calcutta, India, is Second Vice-President of Rotary International. He is managing director in India for an American motion-picture company. He prefers to be called



"NED." . . . An ex-newspaperman and ex-Navy officer in World War II, ANDREW HAMILTON manages the public-informa-

tion office of the University of California at Los Angeles. He free-lances in his spare time.



Another ex-reporter and World War II veteran is free-lancer Joseph STOCKER, a Phi Beta Kappa from the University of

Oklahoma. An Arizonian, he likes to swim, listen to music, talk about his son. JOHN H. STARIE, a Rotarian of Frank-

lin, N. H., is executive secretary of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association. . . . At age 7. BERNARD MOLOHON says he "put out" his first newspaper. Since then he's "put out" five books, many magazine articles,



Molohon

scores of radio scripts. A former information officer for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Washington, he is now

a radio commentator. In his Rotary Club of Ephrata, Wash., he holds the "public relations" classification.

As an editorial writer for the Boston (Mass.) Herald, Don Murray says



his job is to "sit down and think up editorials." He also teaches at Boston University. His alma mater is New Hampshire University; his pride: a baby daughter. . . . A Canadian freelance writer, W. J. BANKS also edits the Canadian Police Bulletin in Toronto. Ont., Canada.

J. E. LEROSSIGNOL, a Rotarian in Lincoln, Nebr., is dean emeritus of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nebraska. . . W. W. CRAWFORD is a reporter in York, S. C., for the Yorkville Enquirer.

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#### THE ROTARIAN Magazine

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## A CAPITAL DAY

Interviews...mementos...a wreath...an invitation.

Here's a look at events attending

the visit of Rotary's President to the President of the U.S.A.

A YEAR and two months hence Rotary will open its annual international Convention in Chicago—where the first of its 8,052 Clubs was born in 1905. A "Golden Jubilee," that Convention should outshine all before it in size and internationality. If among the headline speakers there is Dwight D. Eisenhower, you may date that fact back to the day these photos were taken—a Wednesday morning early in February. That was the day he was invited.

It was a group of five Rotarians who carried the invitation to the White House. First came Rotary's President, Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, who on recent Rotary tours paid visits to the Prime Ministers of India and Greece, the Emperor of Japan, the Governor General of Pakistan, and the Presidents of Egypt, India, Israel, Lebanon, The Philippines, Syria, Vietnam, and his own Uruguay. Next came Rotary's First Vice-President, Halsey B. Knapp, of New York. Then came 1955 Convention Committee Chairman C. Reginald Smith, of Michigan, who voiced the

invitation. Then—Rotary's Secretary, George R. Means, of Chicago, and Granville Gude, Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Washington, D. C.

Accompanying the Rotarians was Uruguay's Ambassador to the U.S.A., Dr. José A. Mora, who aided President Serratosa Cibils in presenting Mr. Eisenhower a gift in the name of Uruguay's Rotary Clubs—a gaucho knife. For Mr. Eisenhower it was another morning reception which, of his own wish, ran to 35 minutes. For the little group of five Rotarians it was a capital beginning to a capital day, for there followed swiftly the regular Wednesday luncheon of the Rotary Club of Washington with "Don Joaquin" in the address of the day, the laying of a Rotary wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and a Rotary roundtable on Washington's newly expanded television-radio station WTOP.

But what did Dwight Eisenhower say about the speech in May of '55? That the invitation would get his own careful consideration.



in a large Capitol Hill office, Rotary's President Serratosa Cibils calls on U. S. Vice-President Richard Nixon, gives him photo-souvenir of their earlier meeting—in Salgon, Vietnam.



Pre-White House conference includes Rotary's President and Us guay's Ambassador Mora (seated), Standing are 1955 Convention Co mitteeman Smith, First Vice-President Knapp, and Secretary Mea



In his White House office President Eisenhower admires the gaucho knife given him for the 51 Rotary Clubs of Uruguay. To Rotary's President Serratosa Cibils, he comments on the ox-drawn covered wagon pictured on the scabbard. Both men grew up in cattle country.



Leaving White House (left to right): Vice-President Knapp, Washington Rotarian Gude, RI Staffman Hagen, Committee-man Smith, Dr. Mora, "President loaquin," Secretary Means.



Under flags and banners, Rotary's world leader (standing) addresses a luncheon meeting of the Washington Rotary Club. Representatives from 15 other Clubs came from near-by communities.



Into the TV station's "time sphere" Vice-President Gude, of Washington Club, puts Rotary message. Sphere will be opened in year 2954.



A "head-table shot" at the Washington Rotary Club luncheon—showing District Governor Theo. H. Wilson (left), of Maryland, chatting with Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, former Agriculture Secretary and Past RI President.



At Arlington National Cemetery, just outside the District of Columbia, Washington Rotarians observe solemn ceremonies honoring the heroic dead. Delegation is led by military guard.



"Here rests in honored glory . . . " reads the inscription. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier receives a wreath from the hands of Rotary's President. Beside him stands Rotary International Secretary Means.



Announcer reads The Rotarian over the President's shoulder. Vice-President Knapp and Secretary Means await WTOP radio "show," part of station's "Rotary Week."



Making time for old friends, the President talks with William Dawson, former U. S. Ambassador to Uruguay and the first President of the Montevideo Rotary Club. At the right is Ambassador Mora.

### ROTARY IN WORLD AFFAIRS

ROTARY International has declared unequivocally for the liberty of the individual, for freedom of thought, speech, and assembly, freedom of worship, and freedom from persecution. Communist spokesmen have declared Rotary to be a mere political prop of the bourgeois rule which must be destroyed under Communism.

It is obvious that everything for which Rotary International stands is the very antithesis of Communism.

The Board reaffirms that Rotary Clubs should not engage in any corporate effort to influence Governments, world affairs, or international policy, but should devote their energies toward informing the individual Rotarian in these important matters, viewing all such activity in the light of the fact that where freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word, and respect for human rights do not exist, Rotary and the ideal for which it stands cannot survive.

There in the foregoing phrases you have the most recent statement of policy on "Rotary's Participation in Political Affairs"—which is the title of it. The new statement was framed and issued by the Board of Directors of Rotary International at its January, 1954, meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

Though it is the latest declaration of policy, the statement is not, strictly speaking, new. Rather, it is a condensation of a long series of declarations evoked in response to world crises which inevitably have brought demands that Rotary should *do* something about this one or that one.

You who have followed the development of Rotary policy know that invariably the Convention and the Board have taken the position that because of Rotary's multinational membership, Rotary International cannot become a pressure group for this or that non-Rotary program, no matter how good some may deem it. Rather, they have said that certain things are imperative, that the individual Rotarian should be fully informed about them, and that action on them is up to him as a good citizen of his nation in accord with his responsibilities as a community leader.

Through the years, Rotary's leaders and Rotary's official statements have generally favored this position, but during the first years of the organization world politics and their attendant snarls presented no problem. There were Clubs only in one country—the U.S.A. Then, with the admission of the

By N. C. LAHARRY Second Vice-President of Rotary International

WHAT is Rotary's position in a world divided east and west and many other ways? What can a Rotarian and his Club do about reducing the many conflicts? Here are answers framed in a recent meeting of the Board and in the 49-year development which has attended the organization's growth from one Club in one country to 8,052 in 88.

Illustration by Ralph Creasman

first Canadian Club in 1910, the little fellowship of business and professional men began to find itself confronted with such questions as what national flags to display at Conventions, what national anthems to sing, what speakers to engage, what points of view would be acceptable to men of both the great neighbor countries.

Those were the elementary beginnings of one of the most puzzling and challenging facets of Rotary: its relationship to the world of political affairs. Because of the recent Board statement, it

#### AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

seems timely and appropriate to look anew at that relationship and to see what it means in a world sharply divided east and west and divided many ways within each half.

Let us make our approach to the subject by way of history, remembering that that history has brought Rotary International to its present grand totals of 8,052 Clubs with about 381,000 men in 88 countries and geographical regions.

After that first Club in Canada -which was Winnipeg, and which made Rotary international in fact if not immediately in name-more Clubs sprang up in Dublin, Ireland, then in London, England, and so on. And while this was happening the world was marching toward its first Armageddon, and when it exploded there were startled cries of "Why doesn't Rotary do something?" Such cries took little cognizance of the fact that the massive event had passed the point of no return, and as country after country became engulfed, there was an increasing feeling of "never again."

Rotary, meanwhile, was growing into a truly international organization, one which recognized its new status by holding its 1921 Convention in a country other than its birthplace—Edinburgh, Scotland. It was at that Convention that the new organizational order was recognized by the addition of what eventually became the Sixth Object of Rotary's old Aims and Objects—an early recognition of the necessities of In-

ternational Service. But note that this was cast in terms of service and fellowship. As adopted by the Convention, the Object read: "To aid in the advancement of international peace and goodwill through a fellowship of business and professional men of all nations united in the Rotary ideal of service."

A year earlier, Rotary had elected its first President from a nation other than the U.S.A. He was Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, and he appointed Osgood Hale, dean of the law school of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to draft the Object. And even earlier, Arch C. Klumph, Rotary's President in 1916-17, had broached an idea which eventually would become the great Rotary Foundation.

Subsequently, the world was licking its wounds from World War I and was rather frantically trying to get back to normal. Men had little time for other than their own affairs. But again in 1927, at the Convention in Ostend, Belgium, the Sixth Object received considerable attention, and some slight rephrasing.

While the growing number of Clubs-there were 3,842 by 1935 -found more and more ways of fostering their world friendships, the next major change in Rotary's simple statement of policy on International Service came in 1935 in Mexico City. At this Convention the Six Objects of Rotary were restated as Four, with practically the same wording. The only change in the international provision was a relocation of the word "international." The new text, which stands today as the fourth point in Rotary's one Object, reads: "The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

This is broad. It sets up a goal without defining its terms. This task of definition has been carried forward by other actions, Board decisions and the like, made in response to changing times. From 1935 onward the drift toward another war on a far greater scale was becoming increasingly ap-

parent; in Germany the Rotary Clubs were having an increasingly difficult time with the Hitler brand of totalitarianism, which eventually resulted in their self-annihilation. And again cries were being heard, "Why doesn't Rotary do something?" to halt the drift toward war.

In the previous conflict, Rotary had been too weak to be significant, ran the argument; now it was strong, world-wide. It should take action, possibly as mediator. Then came the march into Poland in September, 1939. The conquest of France. The Battle of Britain. Rotarians and Rotary Clubs disappeared into the gigantic maw as if they never had existed, and the flames were spreading. Feelings were intense, with some nations totally involved all over the world, others involved in this phase or that. Japan and China were fighting each other, but not Germany or the U.S.A. Italy was neutral, at least for the time being. So, in the Spring of 1940 with all these divisive factors in mind, the Convention (in Havana) adopted this declaration of policy on "Rotary Amid World Conflict":

IT IS outside the competence of the Board of RI to instruct Rotarians as to their duties as citizens of their respective countries. The Board, however, points out that RI, through Convention action, has stated that it expects Rotarians, while coöperating toward a cordial international understanding, to be thoroughly loyal to their religious and moral ideals and to the higher interests of their particular country.

In these catastrophic times, the Board feels that it should reëmphasize to Rotarians throughout the world that Rotary is based on the ideal of service, and where freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word, and respect for human rights do not exist, Rotary cannot live nor its ideal prevail. These principles, which are indispensable to Rotary, are vital to the maintenance of international peace and order and to human progress.

The Board, therefore, condemns all attacks upon these principles and calls upon each Rotarian to exert his influence and exercise his strength to protect them and to help hasten the day when war need no longer be used as an instrument for settling international disputes.

Two years later at the Toronto Convention, the key paragraph was stated thus:

The Board maintains its conviction

that the full attainment of the Rotary ideal of service can only be achieved in countries where there is liberty of the individual, in freedom of thought, speech, and assembly, freedom of worship, freedom from persecution and aggression, and freedom from want and fear. Where this liberty does not exist, Rotary cannot live.

The great world conflict ended. Rotarians had served in uniform and in civilian ranks in full participation as citizens of their respective nations. If, as many felt, the war had settled nothing, it had at least given the world another chance.

Rotary Clubs had begun their Institutes for International Understanding in the late '30s and these had come into full flower. They now began a close study of the United Nations. Individual Rotarians were active in many capacities in the formation of the

U. N. and its Specialized Agencies in the long search for peace. But peace was not yet. The Korean War came, and in its midst, in January, 1952, the Board adopted this policy, which still stands as the guide and concretization of Rotary thinking about the relationship of the Rotarian and his organization to the vital subject of world peace:

The Rotary [Continued on page 55]

### Reunion in VIENNA

AFTER a long lapse of 15 years the Rotary Club of Vienna meets again! Each Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock some 33 business and professional leaders of this ancient and beautiful city of culture and kings gather, to welcome visitors, to hear a talk, to plan how they can help lighten the burdens of their land—and to celebrate their joy on being back in the world-circling fellowship of Rotary!

This happy renascence occurred, as you may know, several months ago—one night last Autumn, in fact—when 300 persons from seven Clubs in Austria and from Clubs in eight other lands gathered for charter night.

The scene was the magnificent auditorium of the old University of Vienna. There were the charter ceremonies and speeches, of course, which brought before us such interesting Rotarians as our incoming and outgoing Rotary Advisors for Austria, the Governor of District 74 (Germany), our new Club President—and a Past Director of Rotary International from England who had been present when the original Rotary Club of Vienna had been chartered. And there were

flowers, dancing, and music how could anything be Viennese without music?—and there was the stirring sense of history.

It was 1925 when the Vienna Rotary Club first was charter ed. The world was more or less at peace. Rotary thrived. The service of the Vienna Rotarians was known throughout Central Europe. It was 1931 when the gay and charming city and its active Club hosted the Annual Convention of Ro-

tary International. Then, a bare seven years later, Rotary was outlawed by the Nazis.

Now Rotary continues. Perhaps that was why issuance of the new Vienna charter seemed so fitting; perhaps that was why it seemed so appropriate that the Vienna Club should again be a charming host to guests from Sweden, Western Germany, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and South Africa in the auditorium of a hall of learning, to the music of an octette from the famous Vienna Philharmonic.

Vienna and Strauss waltzes again they could swing together as the guests danced at a formal din-



Past International Director Edwin Robinson, of England, rises to speak. Also on the rostrum (left to right): Outgoing Administrative Advisor for Austria Mader, Vienna Rotary Club President Dietrich, Incoming Advisor Kless. Present but not shown is District Governor Hans von Cossell, of Germany.

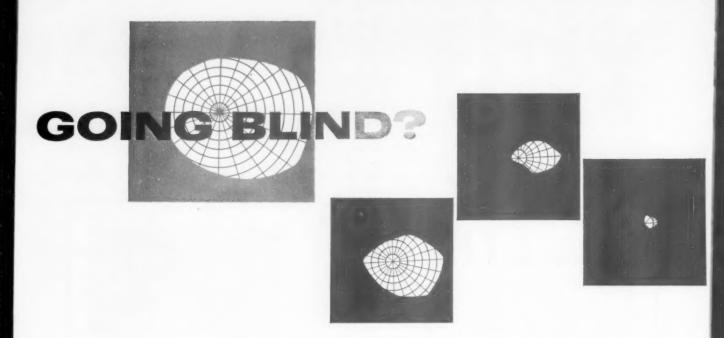
ner dance the evening of the charter presentation. At church the next day the Vienna Boys' Choir and the Philharmonic presented one of Haydn's masses. The Club, that evening, arranged for its guests to attend the opera. Many of those present that night, I am sure, read a symbolic meaning in the program title, Beethoven's Fidelio.

Vienna remains faithful to the spirit of selfless service—rekindling the fires of Rotary to show that freedom and friendship will always prevail.

-Roger G. McGregor Rotarian, Vienna, Austria



In the magnificent hall of the 200-year-old University of Vienna, Rotarians and their guests gather for a Club's rebirth.



Hundreds of thousands are—and many from glaucoma.

Here are seven rules for fighting that dread disease.

### By ANDREW HAMILTON

Illustration by Sue Richert

ARTHUR JORDAN, a highly successful Chicago lawyer, called it his "lucky accident" because it kept him from going blind.

One Spring morning while driving to his office he stopped at an intersection, saw no cars coming, swung south. But there was another car. With horrible screeching of tires and a shattering of glass, it smashed into him.

Fortunately nobody was hurt. But Jordan was considerably nettled when a traffic policeman suggested, "You'd better get your eyes looked at, Mister." True, his eyes did blur occasionally and he did get headaches—after a hard day in court. Otherwise his vision seemed to be in good shape.

The eye specialist he consulted three days later made a field-ofvision test, examined the optic nerve with an ophthalmoscope, and measured the pressure inside the eyeball with a tonometer. "You've got glaucoma," he said bluntly. "And if you neglect it much longer, you'll be blind as a bat."

Arthur Jordan is one of 800,000 Americans who, according to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, are losing their sight — without realizing it! And glaucoma is a leading cause of blindness. Like tuberculosis and stomach ulcers, it frequently strikes before you are aware of it. Warning symptoms are slight — sometimes not even noticeable. But if detected early and treated according to your doctor's instructions, most glaucoma can be checked.

Glaucoma, rarely found in childhood or youth, is an affliction of the middle and late years—doing its most deadly work after the age of 40. About 11 percent of all blind people are victims of this disease. Practically all of them had normal sight during their early years. But some time during their 40's, 50's, and 60's they went blind because of ignorance or neglect.

Sir W. Stewart Duke-Elder, of London, England, eye surgeon to the late King George VI and one of the world's greatest authorities on glaucoma, recommends that everyone past 40 have a yearly eye examination whether he thinks he needs it or not. If glaucoma, like cancer, gets too much of a start, there's nothing that can be done.

Something like 25,000 persons in the United States are stone blind and 150,000 others have lost the use of one eye because of glaucoma. Due to the increasing tempo of modern life and the greater percentage of "senior citizens" in the U. S. population, it is estimated that 800,000 Americans are potential glaucoma victims of the future.

Glaucoma isn't a new disease. Hippocrates, the Greek master of medicine, recognized it four centuries before Christ. He gave it the name "glaucoma," which means "sea green" - the color of the eye after vision has been destroyed. It is supposed to have caused the blindness of the English poet John Milton. In 1830, William McKenzie, the famous Scottish surgeon, wrote a classic description of glaucoma; and in the middle 1880s, Albrecht von Graefe, of Germany, performed the first operation which saved a patient's sight.

A nation-wide campaign of information and education to awaken Americans to this treacherous eye disease is being directed by the glaucoma committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Regional and local campaigns are being conducted by such organizations as the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital in New York; the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia; and the University of California Medical School in San Francisco.

It's a drive to save the eyes and skills of thousands of trained men and women whose loss of earning power at the present time is estimated to be approximately 100 million dollars.

What is glaucoma? Doctors aren't sure. It isn't caused by germs—although a diseased condition in the eye produces glaucoma as a secondary condition. Glaucoma may be partly hereditary, partly due to poor general health or unwise living habits. Some doctors refer to it as "a sick eye in a sick body."

Glaucoma does not refer to one disease entity, but rather to a series of failures within the eye. All of them, however, have one condition in common: increased pressure inside the eyeball. Normally the eye is as soft and tender as a stewed prune. But glaucoma sometimes causes it to become almost as hard as a glass marble.

It's this increasing hardness which destroys the optic nerve. Most of the time sight is lost slowly, but surely, over a period of years. Yet the disease is practically symptomless and the victim is scarcely aware of what is happening. It seems difficult to

believe that a person can gradually lose his sight without being aware of it, but there's a good explanation.

The human eye—a wondrous mechanism—is composed of tissues. And like other tissues in the body, they are fed by the bloodstream. It wouldn't be practical to have red, sticky blood flowing through the center of the eye. So Nature, in her wisdom, provided the eye with a colorless, watery fluid called aqueous humor. This fluid leaves the bloodstream, flows through the pupil, and back into the bloodstream again through an outlet which is known as Schlemm's canal.

In the normal eye this fluid is like a moving stream. But in cases of glaucoma, an obstruction develops and the aqueous humor can no longer escape through Schlemm's canal. As more and more of this fluid is trapped, pressure increases. It's like filling a leather bag with water. The more you put in, the harder it gets. This

pressure eventually injures the delicate structures of vision inside the eyeball, including the optic nerve.

Lawyer Jordan, he of the "lucky accident," had what doctors call "chronic simple glaucoma." It's the most common form; loss of vision is slow. It occurs in about 75 percent of the cases. In Jordan's case the increased pressure in his eyes was just beginning to damage the delicate tissues.

The first parts of the eye to suffer were the nerve fibers that enable a person to see to the side. Glaucoma slowly and steadily narrows this side vision until the victim is like a horse wearing blinders: he can see only straight ahead.

Dr. Peter C. Kronfeld, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Illinois, suggests a simple test that should be taken once a year by everyone middle-aged or over.

"All you need to do," he says, "is to close one eye and take care-

### A Good Gear

DID YOU ever analyze that little Rotary button you wear on your lapel? What does it symbolize to you? Officially, of course, it has no symbolic significance; it only identifies you and me as members of Rotary Clubs. Still, as a mechanical engineer, I see a good bit more than that in it.

First, it is a gear, I see—and a gear is the symbol of the transmission of power, not of power itself. It is a strong gear, similar to the 20-degree pressure angle stubtooth type, used extensively for the transmission of heavy loads. It is a 24-tooth gear, symbolizing the 24 hours of the day, each tooth following the other in a neverending procession; just as each hour follows the other, offering a never-ending opportunity for service to all mankind.

Rotary, through its individual members, transmits power to its community. Rotary, through its Clubs and Districts, transmits power to national and international projects which are so quietly but so positively making this world a better place in which to live. A good gear works best completely encased, carefully lubricated, and in perfect mesh with another equally good gear. Even

a good gear, when it is completely disengaged from all other gears, does absolutely nothing, regardless of the power behind it. Even a good gear, not in proper mesh and alignment with its proper mating gear, produces heat and noise and soon is worn beyond usefulness. A good Rotarian must adjust himself to proper alignment with all other good Rotarians so that they may all work quietly and efficiently and without heat and noise.

A little dirt on a good gear will soon destroy it completely. A little "dirt" will soon destroy a good Rotary Club. It has long been known that the custom and practice of Rotary is to keep it clean. A little dirt on an individual gear does it no harm so long as it transmits no power, but if you want it to run you have to clean it up.

And so you see how completely that little button on your coat represents Rotary at its best, and how sound was the judgment of our early-day Rotarians as they guided the development of the Rotary symbol to its present form: "A Good Gear."

-Howard D. Corwin Rotarian, Jackson, Mich ful note of the range of vision of the open eye—that is, note how wide a space you see and the objects in that range. Write it all down carefully and do the same with the other eye.

"That's the first part of the test. The second comes a year later. You do exactly the same thing—standing in the same position and observing the same set of objects. Then refer to what you wrote down a year previously. If you can't see as much, that's your warning!" And you'd better see a doctor!

In the second type of glaucoma, vision is usually destroyed so quickly that the victim must have immediate medical treatment if the eyes are to be saved. This is called "acute glaucoma" and occurs about 25 percent of the time.

Full-fledged acute glaucoma is known to have caused complete blindness within 48 hours. A New York investment banker was stricken on a hunting trip in Canada and, before he could be rushed back to an eye specialist, became stone blind.

Sometimes these acute attacks are preceded by minor seizures that have recognizable symptoms.

#### A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

The pupil is enlarged, the cornea is hazy; vision becomes blurred and the victim sees red and green halos around lights. He also may have slight headaches and eye pains. The first attacks usually disappear in a short time. But as the disease progresses, they occur more frequently and more severely. At first they may be months apart, then weeks, then days.

With the sudden onset of a serious, full-fledged attack, which may or may not be preceded by warning symptoms, the victim experiences rapid failure of vision, excruciating head and eye pains, and, in many cases, nausea. The nausea complicates the diagnosis and it is sometimes thought the patient has appendicitis or some other form of abdominal trouble.

Studies show that acute glaucoma attacks are often preceded by an emotional upset or a visit to a dark room. Glaucoma may be a form of hypertension, limited to the eyeball. In fact, some medical men think there may be a relationship between glaucoma and high blood pressure because it has been found that glaucoma sufferers have a tendency to develop high blood pressure.

The only good thing about glaucoma—if it can be called such—is that treatment is easy and successful in a majority of the cases. In simple glaucoma, loss of vision is arrested in 70 percent of the cases, 20 percent retain a useful amount of sight, and only 10 percent fail to respond. In acute glaucoma, the results are less encouraging, but proper surgical attention salvages countless years of sight, impaired though it may be.

In treating glaucoma, doctors say that first control should be attempted with a group of drugs known as "miotics" such as pilocarpine, eserine, physostigmine, and others. When dropped in the eye, these force the pupils to contract, thus clearing a passage for the aqueous humor. One drop is good for several hours.

That is the secret of beating glaucoma: (1) unfailing use of eye drops to relieve the pressure on the eyeball, and (2) regular checkups by an eye doctor. In many cases this represents the difference between good sight and total blindness.

One of the newer drugs used to treat glaucoma is diisipropyl fluorosphate, or DFP for short, During World War II, researchers of the U.S. Army's chemical-warfare branch experimented with it as a nerve gas, but it wasn't much good. One day an engineer who had got a sniff of the stuff looked in a mirror and was astonished to note that his eyes had squeezed down to pin points. Tests on rabbits and dogs showed that a drop, containing only 1/100th of one percent of DFP in a solution of peanut oil would keep the pupils of healthy eyes contracted for 21

At the University of Pennsylvania Medical School it was found that, whereas pilocarpine and physostigmine controlled tension in about 35 percent of glaucoma eyes, DFP was successful in about 79 percent of the cases. And whereas the older drugs had to be dropped into the eyes three and

four times a day, DFP could be applied only once every ten days.

DFP, however, is still in the experimental stage and some glaucoma specialists doubt that it is as helpful as first reports indicated.

If the miotics don't bring relief, tension remains high and pain continues, and an operation is called for. An eye specialist delicately lances a new channel for the eye fluid to escape. Such operations are successful in about 80 out of every 100 cases.

To HELP glaucoma victims, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has formulated the following seven rules:

1. Consult your eye physician at once if you see rainbow-colored halos around lights, if the eye becomes painful or vision is blurred, or if sight is impaired in any way.

2. Avoid as much as possible excitement, anger, worry, fear, or depression from disappointment.

3. Keep your blood circulation active. If your occupation compels you to sit the entire day, take a long but not too tiring walk before and after work.

4. Avoid tight-fitting clothes.

5. Avoid dark rooms as much as possible. Go to the movies for only one feature and, if possible, choose subjects that are not depressing or upsetting. It is wise to follow similar rules with regard to television.

6. Do not use any eyedrops or eyewashes without consulting your physician; they may be harmful.

7. Have a complete physical examination annually.

Glaucoma—the disease that can rob you of sight without warning or without pain—is what you make of it.

Those who faithfully put miotic drops in their eyes and have regular checkups by eye specialists have been reading books, playing chess, going to the theater, and watching their grandchildren grow up—some of them for 20 years and more. But there are thousands of others like the Philadelphia businessman who last year decided that glaucoma treatments were "too expensive and too much bother." Today he is completely blind.



## BORED? Be a Happy Dabbler!

You'll be one of millions who with brush and palette, piano or grease paint, are easing the strain of the times.

### By JOSEPH STOCKER

RAN across a busy and successful young lawyer friend of mine one day recently. When the what-d'ya-know's had been exchanged, he made a surprising announcement: "I'm taking pianolessons." He went on to explain that it was the best tension breaker he'd found yet. He doubted he would give José Iturbi any bad moments, but he was giving his family and himself a lot of pleasure. It was the most exciting

thing that had happened to him, he said, since he passed the bar and won the 440 high hurdles in college.

Not long after that encounter I heard of a wholesale grocer who had enrolled in a night class in painting. He said he didn't plan to quit business and starve in a Left Bank garret. He'd simply discovered that painting was a good, healthful escape. "I got so wound up in my business that I was go-

ing around and around," he elaborated. "Painting is the only thing that can get my mind off my problems."

The lawyer-pianist and the grocer-painter are random cases. But they illustrate something which in the past few years has left a broad mark on life in general—and brought new fulfillment into thousands of lives in particular. It's an ever-widening trend toward adult, leisure-time (and strictly amateur) participation in the fine arts—music, the theater, painting, writing, and related pursuits.

You can see the signs all around you. New art schools have sprung up by the score, and old ones have added new classes, to accommodate the droves of "Sunday painters." Music teachers who once made their living by giving lessons to the Jones youngsters are now teaching Mr. and Mrs. Jones themselves. (Also the Smiths, who, of course, have to keep up with the Joneses.) Evening classes in creative writing have attracted butchers, bakers, and bill collectors who previously had written nothing more creative than a letter to their Congressman. Thousands of communities have their little theaters where amateurs, frequently with professional direction, produce everything from Broadway hits to musicals, minstrels, and Shakespeare.

These are happy dabblers in the



Relieved, for the moment at least, from the tensions of the scalpel and the needle, these doctors—dabblers all—are students in a class for adults at Chicago's famed Art Institute.



High up above a busy metropolitan street a clerk on his lunch hour adds the finishing touches to his canvas.

fine arts. What started them to dabbling on such a prodigious scale? First of all, we who live in America have a national economy that has become both abundant and enlightened. Millions have leisure time they never had before—plus money enough to make fruitful use of it. The dabblers are finding release from the tensions of 20th Century living. They are opening outlets for long-suppressed creative urges. And they're just plain relaxing.

To this list perhaps might be added one more factor—in my country at least: American civilization is maturing. A lively and growing interest in the arts is one of the best evidences of such maturity.

Whatever the factors, it sometimes seems these days as though every other American strong enough to hold a brush, punch a piano key, or memorize lines is taking a spare-time whirl in the fine arts. A Long Island baker gets tuberculosis and, to while

away the long months of convalescence, begins painting. A Hollywood movie executive paints: he says it's the only time he can get real privacy, escape from his ubiquitous yes-men, and do something at which the sole person he has to please is himself. And lest we forget—Pres'dent Dwight D. Eisenhower paints and Harry S. Truman plays the piano.

The amateur-arts epidemic has hit my town, too, and I guess my town is typical of most. I know of a pediatrician who practices medicine in the daytime and piano at midnight. Our town carpenters are building sets for the little theater. A middle-aged woman crippled with arthritis went "whole hog" into the arts. She's been painting, sculpturing, and working at ceramics—says it's done wonders for her arthritis and given her a whole new interest in life.

All this has had its impact on America's business community, or at least that part of it which keeps the dabblers supplied with the things they need for dabbling. It has become a 10-million-dollar business in all its phases.

It wasn't too long ago that the average dealer in art supplies depended almost exclusively on the professional artists; there weren't very many of them, and they weren't very prosperous. Now he's selling brushes, canvases, and tubes of cadmium yellow to a horde of happy, and often well-todo, amateurs. I know of one dealer who started handling art supplies as the modest side line of a commercial paint business. It got so big, finally, that he had to open a separate establishment, and 90 percent of his trade is with ama-

The music industry has responded with no less alacrity to the unexpected amateur windfall. Music stores, for instance, came up with the idea of renting pianos with option to buy, applying all rentals paid to the final purchase price. That way, if the tyro pianist decides it's not for him—he's going back to bowling—he isn't stuck with a large piano and a larger debt.

In Los Angeles, California, a big department store thought it saw a good thing in the fine-arts frenzy. It hired a piano teacher, gave her the trade name of Mary Melody, and announced she would teach piano playing without charge. The store figured it could make back the expense involved, and then some, through stimulated sales of sheet music and pianos. It figured correctly: the turnout of would-be Rubensteins and aspiring Carmen Cavallaros was enormous. Classes ran as high as 450 people.

One pupil was a woman who told Mary Melody that she had a single ambition: to play Chopin's Minute Waltz. She worked hard at it and at last was able to do a fairly creditable job. When that point was reached, Miss Melody had to appease her curiosity.

"I know it's none of my business," she said to the pupil, "but why did you pick that particular number?"

"Because," said the woman triumphantly, "my husband's first wife never could play it!"

To be sure, the average amateur isn't as sedulous about it. All he wants is to be able to tinkle a few tunes and possibly play an accompaniment for the opening songs at Rotary meetings. He hasn't the time nor the patience to toil through tedious scales and practice endlessly.

And so the big brains in the business devised short cuts. Nowadays you can take a few streamlined lessons, practice during your spare hours, and in a short time be playing well enough to satisfy

#### A CLUB SERVICE FEATURE

yourself without provoking the neighbors to manslaughter. Within three to five months you'll have mastered simplified themes from the classics, well-known songs, and even bits of opera, if your taste runs in that direction. As Howard Taubman, music editor of the New York *Times*, once said, "Be it ever so humble, there's no music like music we ourselves make." That can be paraphrased to fit any of the fine arts.

Many a person nurses a secret yen to make music for himself, but holds back for one reason or another: he's too old, his fingers are too stiff, or he hasn't an "ear for music." This, say the experts, is a lot of bosh. If you can flex your fingers, that's enough, and it's never too late to start.

It may surprise you to know that the same goes for painting. You need only to like it, to want to do—and to do it.

There are two schools of thought with respect to the advisability of taking art lessons. One holds that it's like golf: you'll get more fun and satisfaction out of it if you take some lessons first from a professional. The other echoes the sentiments of a famous painter who said, "Don't study painting with anybody. Painting is too personal. Painting is a great voyage of discovery, and you should follow it alone."

Sir Winston S. Churchill, probably the most distinguished dabbler of them all, is an adherent of the latter or phooey-to-lessons school. If it's late in life that you discover the pleasures of art, he says, "be persuaded that the first quality that is needed is audacity.

"There really is no time for the deliberate approach," he goes on. "Two years of drawing lessons, three years of copying woodcuts, five years of plaster casts—these are for the young. We must not be too ambitious. We cannot aspire to masterpieces. We may content ourselves with a joy ride in a paintbox. And for this audacity is the only ticket."

Painting seems to possess a special lure for doctors. Art News magazine frequently carries a special section devoted to the artistic output of doctors. They even have their own organization, the American Physicians Art Association, which stages annual exhibits coinciding with the convention of the American Medical Association.

Why are doctors peculiarly drawn to art? One authority explains it by the fact that "physicians deal with that most exquisite form of divine art and beauty, the human body." Also: "He starts with, or very early acquires, keen observation, manual dexterity, constructive imagination, sympathetic understanding, philosophy, and reverence, the very essense of art."

But there's another reason: doctors live under constant tension. Forty out of 100 physicians die of heart disease, many of them ahead of their time. The wise doctor

(and why shouldn't this apply equally to the wise businessman?) seeks an outlet for his tension. He seeks something in which he can totally submerge himself and at the same time experience the joy of creative achievement.

Often as not he finds it in painting. And then, reversing the old saw about taking a dose of his own medicine, he prescribes painting instead of pills for his neurotic patients. He knows that golf can be frustrating, tennis enervating, and poker bankrupting But painting, as Sir Winston said, "is a friend who makes no undue demands, excites to no exhausting pursuits, keeps faithful pace even with feeble steps, and holds her canvas as a screen between us and the envious eyes of Time or the surly advance of Decrepitude."

Whichever you decide on, however—be it painting or music or acting—pick a medium that lends itself most conveniently to the amount of time you have to give it. (This assumes, of course, that you're a busy person without a great deal of time to spare for any hobby.) In music, your best bet is piano. You don't have to waste precious minutes tuning up or assembling your instrument. In painting, avoid oils until you have a fair amount of time. You'll use up much of it just squeezing out your tubes of paint and getting your brushes ready, and then, afterward, cleaning up the whole mess. With pastels, on the other hand, all you have to do is pick up your chalk and start working, and water colors are scarcely more time-consuming.

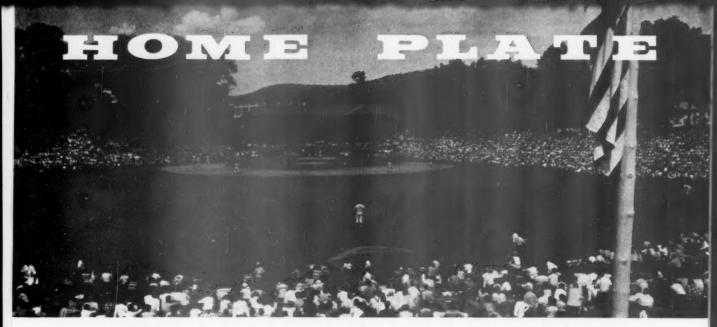
But don't let the fact of being a busy person deter you from starting dabbling. The busier you are, the more you may need an outlet of this kind. For it's an outlet which takes far less than it gives back, and it gives back abundantly in contentment, creative pleasure, and complete distraction. And, as Sigmund Spaeth said, "When you have discovered for yourself something beautiful, you have added definitely to the enduring satisfactions of life."



### SEATTLE WELCOMES YOU

West of the desert, east of the sea, Lies this wide tranquillity. North of the southland, south of the snow, Green and white the rivers flow From pine-sweet valleys far and high Through fields that flower to the sky. Swirling and swift, the water hides Great troat with speckled opal sides, And red deer run beneath the fir Where blue grouse drum and pheasants whir And, whether wreathed with weaving mist, Or sharp as carven amethyst, Against the sky the mountains stand Guarding the gateway of the land. Down from the glaciers to the sea Spreads a wide hospitality, And we've tunnelled the mountains that you may share In this land that blossoms everywhere. AUDREY WURDEMANN

(This poem was acclaimed the winner in a contest conducted some 20 years ago by the Seattle branch of the National League of American Pen Women. Miss Wurdemann later won a Pulitzer Prize in poetry.)



"In the good old Summertime" a young (and old) man's fancy turns to baseball—and here is a game on Doubleday Field, birthplace of the sport.

A visit to Cooperstown, where young Abner Doubleday started a new game.

T ALL begins again on the second Tuesday in April. On that date in major-league parks across the United States blue-suited umpires will cry, "Batter up!" and the great American game of baseball will be off to another season. Before that season is over it will have involved some 7,500 major- and minor-league players; about 50,000 Little Leaguers for whom Rotary Clubs by the hundreds provide

uniforms, coaches, and transportation; and 150 million "fans," more or less.

You know how the game has spread to Japan, Australia, and other lands. Do you know where it began? Most generally accepted story is that baseball began in Cooperstown, New York (which got its name from the father of James Fenimore Cooper, American novelist who lived on the site). It was a 20-year-old named Abner Doubleday who, for his Cooperstown friends, drew up in 1839 a set of rules for the game he'd got them to playing—the first baseball rules in the U.S.A.

Whatever the origins of baseball, its shrine is Cooperstown. There are its great Museum, its Hall of Fame, and its Doubleday Field. Built in 1939 with exhibits from the major leagues, the Museum of relics centers around a tattered "Doubleday ball," contributed by Stephen C. Clark, an honorary Cooperstown Rotarian.

Many another of Cooperstown's 69 Rotarians has a hand in all this: Past President Rowan D. Spraker is vice-president of the Museum; Walter R. Littell is secretary; Clyde S. Becker is a director. Sid

C. Keener is Museum director and his assistant is Howard C. Talbot, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Cooperstown.



The Doubleday ball which began it all.

Entrance to the Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown

Here in Hall of Fame hang bronze plaques commemorating baseball's great heroes.



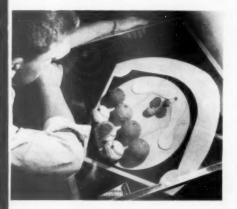




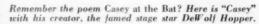
Annually to the site where Doubleday and his boyhood pals played come selected big-league teams.



As long as baseball is played, the mighty feats of Babe Ruth (that's the home-run king framed in the background) will be related and compared. Here Bob Quinn, formerly president of the Boston Red Sox, displays a silver bat of exactly the same proportions as swung by the "Sultan of Swat" when a New York Yankee. The lads hold a bronzed shoe and glove of baseball's hero,



The "makings" of a baseball—an exhibit that always gains an interested audience.







The world's biggest baseball bat. An attraction of the Cooperstown Museum, it was turned out of a telephone pole and presented by Joe Cronin, then Boston Red Sox manager, one of the same's greatest second basemen.



Pilots of ten nations—one of them once fighting on the opposite side—come together as Canada resumes its training of airmen for the free world.

### THE FREE WORLD

By W. J. BANKS

Journalist, Toronto, Ont., Canada

of the Turkish Air Force recently reported for duty in Canada, that made the ninth land that has sent men to this important endeavor

Almost as important, some think, is the great mixing of fine young nationals that this NATO program brings about all across Canada. You can't throw together for their year of training some 1,400 keen lads from Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Turkey (plus 1,600 Canadian Cadets) and expect that they will be quite the same as they were. They aren't. They know a country they didn't know before; they know each other as they didn't; they develop a mutual understanding and respect which they will carry through their lives. In this mixing, in the introduction of these young men to Canada, a good many Rotary Clubs and Rotarians (like Group Captain Bert Millward, "C.O." of the RCAF Training Station at Trenton, Ontario) are playing a part-but I'll have more to say about this as we move along.

On arrival in Canada the overseas students spend some 12 weeks at No. 1 Officers School, London, Ontario. During this preliminary course the less formal features of their training receive special encouragement. English classes use audiovisual aids, conversational and direct association methods rather than textbooks. There are lectures on Canadian customs and geography; and extracurricular games, sports, and social events.

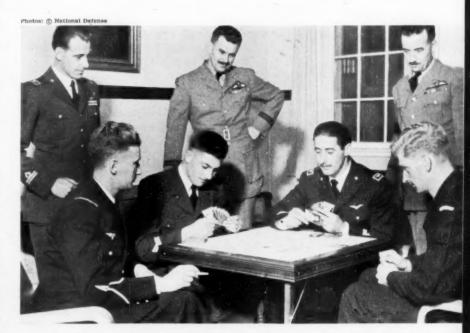
At barn dances the men, after some tutoring by YWCA girls, expertly obey the caller's commands, though the words still may be unfamiliar. A Belgian expressed a typical verdict in pronouncing Canadian girls as "very independent"—though not entirely immune, one may suspect, to such attentions as handsome young Europeans bowing low over a partner's hand.

So some of the strangeness of life on a new continent wears off before technical training is far advanced. Few are as familiar with North America on arrival as Lieutenant Joop Spiegelenberg, of The Netherlands, who came from a liaison posting in Texas and found the United States and Canada "much the same." More typical are Norwegians from mountaingirt fjords who find Ontario flat-

ness depressing; or the future Italian baron (just a very small barony, Lieutenant Piero Vernaleone hastens to assure you) who must get used to a spaghettiless diet; or even the Turks, who find here no mosque in which to practice the observance of their faith.

From London the NATO men proceed to navigator, radar observer, or pilot training schools in various parts of the country where they share the regular curricula of RCAF comrades, at times modified slightly to suit their special needs. Near Centralia, Ontario, for example-just minutes east of the Michigan border-the sky is often thick with yellow Harvard trainers and the air waves with such radio-phone signals as "Callink San-Trail-ya Tow-wer; dees ees Harvaard Wan Tree Seex Fife. . . ." It's all in the day's work.

Navigation courses are particularly well patronized by the young men, who aim to standardize the navigational training and methods of the North Atlantic Treaty air forces. "You'll never get lost if you have a NATO," said Flying Officer Joe Curtis, veteran of many polar flights, as he lifted his big Dakota plane from the



NATO training camps aren't all work, though. There's time for an international game of bridge. Italy, France, Belgium, and Norway play while Italy and Canada offer advice.

runway at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, navigation school and headed for a training flight over unpeopled wilderness. "They'll get you back, and right on the button."

"Thank you, sir," responded the flight's chief navigator, who hails from Rome, and many of whose 1,500 operational flights during World War II were made against the Allies. At a class graduation ceremony, he got just as big a hand from the audience as anybody.

In contrast is the case of 23-year-old Cadet Albert Andrieux, who won a coveted trophy by heading a class of 25 on graduation from No. 2 Flying School at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. His first contact with Canadian and other Allied airmen was when, as a lad of 13, he helped many of them escape to Spain after being shot down during raids on Brest and other French targets.

A lot of chaps like Albert know

home-cooked meal at family dinner tables all over the city every week-end. During the past Christmas holiday week a great many of the NATO men took up the offer -and smaller but still substantial numbers do each Sunday. The Moose Jaw Rotarians have the system all worked out with a YMCA phoning service. At a recent Monday meeting the Club brought in 12 of the young cadets from many nations and entertained them at luncheon. Then the cadets in a courteous and enthusiastic turning of the tables hosted the Rotarians at their own mess out at the station. Among those resent was the "C.O." himself-Group Captain George H. Elms. This was doubly appropriate: "Group Captain George" is a member of the Moose Jaw Rotary

Canada's NATO training plan, which got under way in 1950, was conceived and eagerly accepted by Britain and European nations, plans and already well over 3,000 overseas men (a large majority from Britain) have completed the courses. The increased demand has required the restoration to active service of some of the big training establishments closed down since the war years. For example, the Penhold, Alberta, field, recently reopened for NATO trainees, offers accommodation for some 300 flight cadets, 500 permanent staff, and 1,000 dependents of married personnel.

Only cost of training to participating countries is the overseas transportation, pay, and allowances for their cwn men. Canada foots the bill, as a part of her NATO contribution, for everything else, including special clothing and transportation within North America.

It is not, of course, her only contribution. Besides ground forces in Europe, Canada has on the spot there four wings (12 squadrons) of Canadian-built Sabre jets-unexcelled in Korean performance - which are recognized at present as NATO's most up-to-date and formidable airfighter formation. Canada also supplies mutual aid to the tune of 324 million dollars a year. This goes largely for munitions and armaments, including such items as 300 mobile radar units and 375 Sabres for the RAF (Uncle Sam chipped in for 30 percent of the cost of the latter item) supplied months before scheduled date.

The air-training scheme, however, gives to the defense of the free world something beyond that which can be set down in cold statistics. As fellow students at RCAF schools toast one another for the last time: Skaal to the Norwegians, Proost to the Dutch, or Sante to the Belgians, and go their various ways, they take with them more than new wings on the breast of a uniform. They take an understanding of one another's national viewpoints and way of life such as few diplomats can achieve after years in the foreign service. And they leave behind in others a similar new respect and confidence.

On such intangibles, as well as on planes and guns, rest the free world's best hopes for peace.

IN MY IMAGINATION, I can become a submicroscopic pigmy, standing on the seething nucleus of an atom. And, musing there alone, I find no answer to the question of good and evil, to the problem of right and wrong; I do not find the dwelling place of God.

In my imagination, I can become a giant, a billion light years tall, and tread the pathways of the sky to flaming nebulae. Nor there do I find an answer; I do not find the dwelling place of God.

In my imagination, I can look into my heart and the hearts of people everywhere. There, only, do I find good and evil. There, only, do I find right and wrong. There, only, lies the hope, the shield against searing gamma rays a thousand roentgen strong. There, only, can be the dwelling place of God.

-RICHARD H. SMITH

each other and Canada better—because Moose Jaw has a Rotary Club, and because it, in turn, has the perspicacity to see in these NATO boys at the big flying station four miles south of town an opportunity for what Rotarians call "International Service." Several months ago the Moose Jaw Club set up an Air Force Entertainment Committee which extends to these fliers from nine nations the opportunity to eat a

because of the success of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan during the last war. At its peak Canada had 73 big air training fields operating under that colossal undertaking which turned out 131,000 highly trained air crewmen and was regarded by some observers as the nation's greatest single contribution to the defeat of the Axis powers.

Success of the 1950 classes led to radical step-up from original

## '49th STATE'

By BERNARD MOLOHON

Potentian Colored Work

Twice as big as Delaware, it's the one-time desert of central Washington now beginning to bloom with Grand Coulee water.

O, Uncle Sam hasn't suddenly added a star to the well-known 48 in his flag. Nevertheless, he and the 160 million people who make him up have in a pretty real sense added a new State to their union.

In tillable acreage this new State is a fourth larger than the whole of Rhode Island. In total square mileage it is 2½ times as great as Delaware, and in a few years it should contain as many people as Delaware now does



Down this "main canal" rush the impounded Grand Coulee waters whenever the new farmers and engineers agree that it's time to irrigate.

(which is 320,000). And—it's only 150 miles from the great city of Seattle, Washington, in which some 7,000 or 8,000 men, women, and children from scores of countries will meet June 6-10 for Rotary's 1954 Convention.

You've guessed it, probably. I'm talking about the Columbia Basin project in central Washington State which is fast converting one of the barrenest deserts on earth into an agricultural empire abloom with grains and fruits and alive with fat livestock.

Already more than a million acres are classed as "irrigable," and many more of the total 3 million acres will be watered in years to come. Two regularly scheduled air lines stop in the project, three main-line railroads cross it, and coast-to-coast bus lines weave through it in a dozen places. You who drive to the Convention should know that good highways interlace the Basin from top to bottom.

The five Rotary Clubs within the project area stagger their meetings so that you can "make up" just about any day of the week. Those five Clubs, by the way, are Coulee Dam, Ephrata, Moses Lake, Pasco-Kennewick, and Quincy.

Key structure in the project is, of course, Grand Coulee Dam —the largest concrete structure

man ever built and the greatest power producer in the world. As tall (550 feet) as the Washington Monument and four-fifths of a mile across the top, it is a mecca for tourists, who are taken on conducted trips deep into its innards every 20 minutes. There they stand inside a mass of concrete great enough to build a standard highway from Seattle to New York to Los Angeles and back to Seattle. There they see at close range the huge generators which produce a peak 2,340,000 kilowatts of power. And a good road crosses the dam, with plenty of room to stop for breath-taking

The giant pumping plant, which lifts irrigation water 280 feet to start it on its way to the desert 60 miles southward, adjoins the dam. It is a mere 15 stories high. most of which is under water. Each 65,000-horsepower motor (largest in the world) drives a pump (also the largest in the world) which boosts water through a pipe 12 feet in diameter. One pump alone would furnish New York City with its daily water requirements—but there are to be 12 of them! Six are now installed; if all 12 were working. they would gush forth much more water than flows down the Colorado River at Hoover Dam.

Behind Grand Coulee Dam is a man-made lake 151 miles long which impounds nearly 10 million

acre-feet of water (one acre-foot is the amount of water that would cover one acre of land one foot deep). The pumped water flows down a concrete-lined channel into a storage reservoir 27 miles long and from one to five miles wide, made by earth dams across the Ice Age river bed of the Columbia River, now known as the "Grand Coulee." This coulee. gouged out by water thousands of years ago, with high walls running the gamut of the rainbow. is viewable from a highway below, or from boats on the 27-mile-long lake.

OUT OF THIS lake comes the "main" canal, a man-made system of open ditches, tunnels, and inverted siphons capable of carrying as much water as the flow of the Tennessee River at Knoxville. Near the top of the area to be irrigated, it branches into two canals (and will eventually branch into a third), either of which can be compared to fair-sized rivers of America. For instance, the west "branch" can carry as much water as the flow of the Illinois River at Peoria. One inverted 21/2-milelong siphon of this same "branch" is nearly 25 feet in diameter, and can carry enough water to care for the combined populations of Canada, Argentina, and Ecuador. Eventually there will be 4,500 miles of tunnels, siphons, and ditches.

While the Columbia Basin project harbors some of the best upland bird and waterfowl hunting in America, Convention-bound Rotarians won't be able to get in on it as early as June. In fact, that is the month newly planted and newly hatched birds are just getting off their feet. But besides planting birds, the State Game Department has been poisoning scrap fish out of the lakes in and around the project and replanting with trout. Already several of these lakes have been reopened, and the catch has exceeded the dreams of even the most ardent

only to be washed out on the crests of blinding dust storms and killing drought. Some of their crumbling houses, skeletonlike, are still there; even a crippled windmill or the dead-white bones of a horse or cow can be seen here and there. And in the shadow of that desolation, on this same type of land across the road, but with water, can be seen the trailers, tents, and partially completed buildings of the crop of new pioneers.

These people are sometimes called "settleers" (a combination of the words "pioneer" and "set-

have their chance because they gave up several years of their lives to serve their country just at the time they should have been getting their feet on the ground, both figuratively and literally. Veterans of World War II and the Korean War are given preference to buy all Government-owned farms at dry-land prices-generally just a few dollars an acre. These boys "saw the world" with tanks and guns; now Rotarians from all over the world can come and see how they're doing with tractors and shovels.

Several things tie the Columbia Basin project in with Rotarians' interests. One is that, as a U.S. taxpayer, every U.S. Rotarian has helped pay for it. Another is that it has become the laboratory for power and irrigation students from every country where Rotary Clubs exist, as well as for students from the other countries. Electrical, hydraulic, and agricultural engineers; Government administrators; conservation and development workers-every type of technician who can benefit from studying the latest methods in power and irrigation development comes to the Columbia Basin pro-



The "before and after" of the vast Basin project—the broken dream house of a settler of 50 years ago and the prosperous farm of a new "settleer" who need never fail for want of water.

Rotarian fisherman. And of course power- and sail-boating, and swimming in either fresh-water lakes or the world-renowned curative Soap Lake, are musts for Summer visitors.

June will be a good month to see the parts of the former desert now blossoming like a rose . . . well, at least looking as green as the best farming areas of the world. Planting will long since have been completed; at least two months of irrigation will have passed. But in adjoining blocks of land, not yet reached by the life-giving waters, will be seen the ghosts of two great waves of pioneers who came out in the late 1800s and again in the early 1900s,

tler") because they are really a new type of pioneer, bound to stay settled. Their homes are filled to the rafters with a new hope born in this last great frontier. That hope is not misplaced. Sugar beets often run twice as many tons to the acre as the national average. Beans, peas, alfalfa—almost any crop planted—set new national records every year.

A heartening thing about it all is that many of these new farmers

ject by whatever means he can arrange. Many of them address Rotary Clubs in and around the project. In that way Rotarians who hear them have it driven home harder than ever that there is no such person as a "foreigner." And those former "foreigners," even if they don't go to Rotary meetings, go back home imbued with a spirit of Rotary that, members of a home-town Club or not, they could get in no better way.



### Psychological Tests for Statesman?

Could Eliminate the Unfit

Declares Thomas B. Freeman
Former Association of Commerce
President, Chicago, Ill.
(now of Tucson, Ariz.)

UNQUESTIONABLY a great many men in public office are square pegs in round holes, which leads to a great deal of inefficiency in many high places. Not all business concerns use qualification and aptitude tests, but most of the larger firms do and many small companies are making provisions to make more use of this method

Du Rote

Freeman

to help select employees. They have found them valuable in avoiding taking on people whose temperament is not suitable for any kind of a job in their companies and they are also

valuable in helping determine the job in which to place a new employee. They are especially valuable in selecting outsiders for executive jobs.

There is no reason why these same tests could not be used in Government to serve the same purpose. The saving as a result of eliminating misfits would be enormous. Under our spoils, or at least semispoils, system, a great many highly incompetent people could be eliminated before they got on the job if they were subjected to qualification and aptitude tests. We all know that many ambassa-

dors are appointed who have no ability whatsoever to do the jobs they are given and we are embarrassed by their incompetence and when they are outsmarted by diplomats of other lands. I note that Harold Stassen is doing some pioneering in his division of Government work. I am sure that this will serve an excellent purpose. He may not accomplish miracles and he will undoubtedly meet with much opposition, but he has begun a new project as far as most of Government is concerned.

None of the so-called qualification tests is infallible. They must, of course, be given and interpreted by experts. This is no field for an amateur, but the techniques have been developed so completely in business and educational institutions that governmental bureaus can use them with profit.

The problem, however, is not whether qualification and personality tests should be used in selecting governmental employees—especially executives—but how to get them used by our many, many divisions of government. They would be valuable to city, county, state, and national personnel workers where they are not already in use.

No Test for Corruptibility

Says Sir Robert Garran Former Solicitor General Canberra, Australia

A PASS examination for statesmen? What an attractive idea! Plumbers, physicians, dentists,

must all be tested and certified before being let loose to practice on the public. Why should statesmen, whose care is the body politic—the biggest and most complex job of all—be allowed to practice on our lives and liberties, our

wealth and welfare, without any test at all?

With the plumber, we can test his knowledge, and his skill in applying it, and so with the other learned professions. But with



Garran

the art and science of statesmanship it is not so easy. Besides, here we are testing not knowledge and skill so much as character—and everyone's character is good till he is found out. Herodotus tells of the Lydian Gyges, a model of virtue until he became possessed of a ring which could make him invisible. The temptation was too strong: he stole the queen, murdered the king, usurped the throne, and became a cruel tyrant.

Lord Acton said: "All power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely." Not always, perhaps—but you can't tell until you try. Can we be sure that the psychiatrists would have "plowed" Hitler if they had examined him before his corruption by power? Many wise men thought well of him at first.

"But," it may be answered, "we are better judges of character now, with our psychologists and psychiatrists." All credit to them:



they are turning what used to be a mystery into a science, working in a true scientific spirit. But it is quite a new science. Not long ago its forerunners were feeling the bumps on our grandfathers' heads and guessing—and there is still more guessing and less knowing than in the elder sciences.

How shall we pick the examiners of candidates for the new Doctorate of Statesmanship? Get the pundits of the United Nations to appoint an international panel of experts? But the United Nations is not yet as united as all that. Are we really ready to ask a Russian psychologist to help us pick the ideal candidate for the post of President or Prime Minister? Or -leaving behind-the-curtain out of account-is America willing to give Britain a voice in judging "Presidential timber"? Or vice versa?

Coming down to the national plane, we shall find that our country's psychologists, like ordinary folk, are apt to be influenced by their different brands of ideology How shall we be sure of a fair deal, on our board, between this "ism" and that? Of course it will be answered that your true scientist rises above these human prejudices. Not a bit of it. I have in mind a professor of anatomy who made an investigation of the brains of men of different callings; and after all his measurements and tests, he found that the biggest and best brains belonged to anatomists, and the smallest and worst to burglars and journalists-both of whom he had his

own grounds for disliking. And what goes for the brain may go for the still more elusive psyche.

No, we must make do with plain democracy for a bit, before changing over to psychocracy. And meantime, it will be well to make sure that our pattern of democracy is such that if we pick a "wrong 'un," we can kick him downstairs before he can do too much harm.

#### Couldn't Work for Nations

Believes T. A. Warren
Educator
Bournemouth, England

INTERESTING—but how could the scheme work!

Take the U. S. Presidential election, for example. Can one imagine Americans saying en masse, "We want Ike—subject to some international board certifying him as fit"? Or the Russian secret few deciding upon Malenkov—subject to the same proviso?

Why! it would take the nations 20 years to agree even upon the panel! Remember how long it took to select a panel to safeguard Korean prisoners of war. An "Iron Curtain" scientific examiner would be in sore trouble if he O.K.'d an American or a British panel member who didn't operate on Marxian principles.

Dr. Klineberg is quoted as saying that Hitler would never have been "selected" had he first come before a panel of scientific experts. But he never was selected. He merely seized power. I can imI SSUES of war and peace hang on decisions men make. If their minds are not healthy, their judgments could spell disaster. That's why various psychologists have urged that before leaders of nations take office they be examined to see if they are "normal." Columbia University's Dr. Otto Klineberg has proposed an international board of examiners. Had Hitler come before such a body, says Dr. Klineberg, he "would never have been permitted to take office."

Maybe the idea is impractical. Maybe men who shape our destinies would refuse to be examined. Maybe Governments would regard the proposal as an unjustified intrusion on sovereignty. Many questions and objections can be raised. Yet remembering that we now live in a world linked to the A- and H-Bombs, it's worth thinking about. So we have arranged this roundtable. At its rim sit psychiatrists, statesmen, representative business and professional men—Rotarians all.—Eds.

agine some world board of psychologists telling him, about 1935, that he wasn't acceptable. And my inability to conceive of such a thing would apply to many other men who have made history, good and bad.

Why! this idealistic plan would not work even on a national basis. Suppose some selected group of

international scientists told us in Britain that one of our outstanding statesmen was past his best, might make serious mistakes in world affairs, and so should be put out to pasture. When we had



Warren

recovered from their effrontery, we would want to have them examined!

Psychological tests rightly have their place in educational and other appropriate spheres, but it seems fantastic to think of them being applied in this confused era in the sphere of international politics. Probably the world outlook would change overnight if some big power once launched the latest bombs—but many other ideas would be changed in that event.

### Try Rotary Way Instead

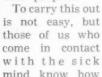
Says Manuel Galigarcia
Sanitarium Director
Havana, Cuba

MORE than ever before the world needs to be led by normal men. In the past any abnormal

conditions of a public man responsible for leading his community or nation could be overlooked for the ills for which he was responsible were almost always restricted to the area in which he held sway. However, we need only to glance retrospectively and contemplate, horror stricken, how much humanity suffered from the leadership of men many of whom were devilish monsters, devoid of all sensibility and humanitarian sentiments.

I believe it is wise, therefore, to discuss the possibility of awakening the interest of the general public in the mental sanity of

> those who take upon their shoulders the responsibility of ruling their peoples.



Galigarcia mind know how

beneficial it would be if this complex matter were tackled in some

A sensible idea is that conceived by Dr. Otto Klineberg, of Columbia University. He suggests the creation of an international board of scientists to face this problem. However, it is well to think over the modus operandi and through which course we can best reach our objective.

This suggestion, as I have said, is sensible. What does seem objectionable is the manner of accomplishing it. What legal authority, for example, can that tribunal have to impose its verdict? The candidate to the highest offices of his country, or the men already elected, or, worse yet, those already in command - which of them would appeal to these tribunals, and, further yet, which of them would accept the verdict?

I believe it would be more practical to adopt the technique Rotary uses-that is, educational work and consistent effort to sow the idea in all corners of the world.

In short, I believe that the kind of approach Rotarians would make on this matter would exert a favorable influence toward placing the destinies of countries in

the hands of men with healthy minds and fine sentiments.

### A 'No'-with a Postscript

From Helgi Tomasson Psychiatrist Reykjavik, Iceland

TAKE the question to be: Is there any reason to have statesmen psychiatrically examined? My answer is "No." There is no more reason to ascertain their mental health than of many other leaders who may decide over the fate of men and nations, such as generals, judges, industrialists, leaders of workers' unions, journalists, etc.

Pathological deviations from mental health may be (1) general, (2) more or less partially, deficient mental development, and (3) a disease after attainment of full development. The first category constitutes feeble-minded persons, and will hardly need to be considered. The third category constitutes the mentally sick. A mental disease will not eo ipso disqualify a person for political positions, but will depend on the nature of the disease and the kind of person it affects. Mental health, like all health, is relative in time and place, and a mental disease need not be a negative asset, since even grossly abnormal persons may have ideas of outstanding value. As a rule, circumstances prevent them being put to use or made known to the public. Many rulers of nations and reformers within historic time have been evidently insane, but nevertheless created values which posterity would not like to be without.

But statesmen may be or may become mentally diseased, just as anybody else, and then of course in some cases may become dangerous to themselves and others. In such cases, all depends upon those who have most contact with them, whether they see and understand their symptoms, and, if so, whether they have the courage to express their suspicion or opinion to those most intimately concerned and are prepared eventually to take the consequences.

The second category of more or less mentally deficient individuals comprises what by many is called "psychopaths." Some of these un-

evenly developed and perhaps also diseased persons might become dangerous to the community if they should achieve power, whether political or other. Politically some of these had their chance in the years between the world wars in several lands. And their chance may come again. There also is the danger of an amoral or morally lopsided generation growing up in a number of countries. In many countries, probably especially those occupied (but also of those infiltrated) by the Nazis or Communists during and after World War II, children and young people have had their moral ideas perverted. When it was (or is) a "virtue" to lie, betray, or perhaps kill your father or mother because he or she is not "loyal" to the occupying army or ruling power, there is reason to expect that these perverted ideas may influence or determine the outlook of these people for the rest of their lives if something is not done to correct these. Otherwise there is danger ahead, viz: when these people become the leaders of their nations. To them a covenant will easily be "only a scrap of paper," and words "only a means to hide one's thoughts.'

Our only hope to prevent such individuals rising to the top posi-

tions lies in their moral reëducability, besides of course our own judgment. Of the moral reëducability of grown-up persons relatively little is known, although we perhaps may hope it



to be greater than previously expected.

We can hardly expect such morally lopsided psychopaths to submit to any examination. Therefore we have to raise our own moral standards and be guided by our own moral conscience and commonsense not to elect such individuals to any responsible posi-

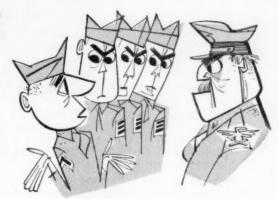
Since the minds of men in so many countries have been infected with a "morals-destructive" virus, it seems to me it would be a pressing question to inquire into the real [Continued on page 47]

### I WAS A NAY

There's a moral here

for the man who would buck a trend.

### By DON MURRAY



"I, a private first class, volunteered as spokesman."

To HECK with being a moving

I don't want to be the man behind the throne—or even the man behind the man behind the throne. From now on I'm going to be a sheep, one of the unexcited and unexalted. An antisocial, irresponsible, apathetic, happy citizen

Whenever that strange, burning conviction begins within me that something ought to be done, I'm going to let George do it. Zeal, fervor, and evangelism are not for me. Not any more.

When the church decides to build a parish house it can't afford, in a style that looks ridiculous, with equipment that won't be used, of materials that will collapse, I'm going to let it. I shall sit by with my big trap shut.

When the Parent-Teacher Association decides that each student needs to be psychoanalyzed, and that every classroom should have a movie projector and each course a television set, I'm going to re-

frain from one single word of caution. I've learned my lesson.

I don't care any more if the lodge is going about arranging for the centennial in a disrespectful manner totally out of keeping with the spirit of those who founded the organization. Let 'em do it. Destroy 100 years' work in one evening. I won't speak up. Not me.

And the town. It can issue 10 billion dollars' worth of bonds, build a city hall for each selectman, and run sewers all the way to Ogunquit. I am not my brother's keeper. I shall not get to my feet in town meeting and point out the facts of life to an innocent world. They will have to learn for themselves.

I should have learned to keep my mouth shut years ago.

I should have learned when I volunteered to be Prince Charming in the third-grade play. When I leaned over to kiss Sleeping Beauty, backside to the audience, my costume split. Then I should

have known that the limelight was not for me.

But no. I even had to make like Patrick Henry in the Army. When the sergeants decided they couldn't take it, I, a private first class, volunteered as their spokesman. I spoke. When I finished, the colonel, in a controlled West Point voice, asked the sergeants if they had any complaints. And they said, in unison, "It's a pleasure to serve under the Colonel, sir."

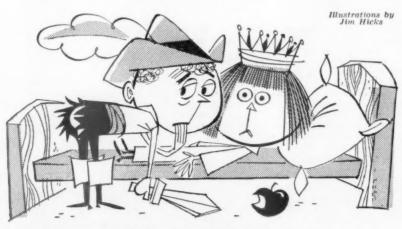
In that terrible moment of loneliness I should have learned.

But I'm democratic. I don't care what the cause is. Just let somebody mention any old cause and I start to saddle up the old white charger. Where angels fear to tread, that's where I operate.

First comes the telephoning. The grand strategist talking. "Say, did you know what they're going to try to put over in the next meeting? Better be there. It's the good citizens like us who have a responsibility to get out and act."

Or, "I hear that crowd is going to try to pull a fast one. We'd better get someone to step up and say something. Let them know we're going to put a stop to that stuff."

Before long that becomes, "Say, I think I've got an idea that will tie a kite to their tail. Now look. We'll get Joe to stand up, and then Bill can second him, Pete can raise a point of order, and if they pull anything after that, Stan can move in with his speech on the founder, and then you will move that. . . . Oh, well, I understand. Yes, I know that Rob is a good friend of your wife's cousin. . . . But . . . . O.K., you just be



"I should have learned when I volunteered to be Prince Charming in the play,"

there. I'll make the motion and you can be right on tap when it comes to a vote."

By this time my home life is rough. My wife doesn't understand the importance of the issue. She should realize that the wording has got to be just so, that parliamentary tactics are important.

But I'm patient with her. I tell her the time Churchill went to a member of the opposition. He had to speak in favor of a bill, but he knew it was a bad bill, see? So he went to the opposition, an old buddy-you know how politicians are. And he went to him and he said, "Will you do me a favor?" And the opposition member, who had fought Churchill for years, but who was a friend of his, said, "Certainly," and they cooked up a scheme where Churchill would speak for the bill, but where the opposition would challenge him so strongly that he'd lose, but look like he was defending the bill, while he was actually getting it defeated, the old fox.

I explain all that, patiently, but my wife just doesn't seem to understand. Not at breakfast, she keeps saying.

Anyway, the day before the meeting, I haven't slept much the night before, anyway things are pretty clear. The issues have been drawn, the tactics are laid out, and the over-all strategy understood. I make a few last-minute phone calls, and then run over the plan in my own mind.

I'm to open up on them with a speech. Not long, you understand, just hitting on every aspect of the problem, letting them know that we know what they're up to, and providing the basis for a real understanding of the problem, so the ones who always go along have the issue squarely before them. So they will know what they're getting into. You know that sort of a speech. And at the end I let my voice rise, just enough so that they are convinced about the seriousness of the matter, and that I am fully determined to stand in the way, and that I stand not alone. Perhaps I'll use that business about separating the men from the boys, stand up and be counted, you know. It's a little old, but it gives them something to rally around. You know.

Then the night of the meeting. I don't eat any supper. Marciano doesn't eat before a big fight, I tell my wife, and then I go, getting there early so I can sit down front. I don't give anything away, you understand. Of course, a few looks—significant—to make sure everyone is in his place; let them know their leader is right on the ball.

Then it begins. The president speaks: "I don't see any need for a lot of preliminaries. We know the main business of the night. We're friends and we know the facts in the case. How about just putting it to a voice vote?"

Someone seconds it.

"All in favor say, 'Aye.'"
A thunderous roar, "Aye!"

"All opposed."

Silence.

I sit there. There weren't any motions. No speeches, no tactics, no strategy. Nothing—just a vote, and the ayes had it. I was a nay.

To heck with being a moving force.



## OFFICIAL CALL to the Fifth Regional Conference

### for Rotary Clubs in the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region

OSTEND, BELGIUM, will be host to Rotarians from the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean (ENAEM) Region on September 10-13, 1954, when the Fifth ENAEM Regional Conference will be held in that attractive city. There will be a stimulating program of addresses and discussion assemblies, and enjoyable entertainment events for leisure hours.

This famous seaside resort is justly proud of its beautiful beaches and recreational facilities. Its magnificent new Kursaal provides ideal conditions for a conference, with large and small auditoriums and meeting rooms, a restaurant, reading room, and many other conveniences for the visitor. There are all classes of hotels to suit the needs of participants.

Although intended primarily for Rotarians, their families, and guests from the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region, those from other parts of the world will be welcome.

It is my great pleasure to issue this official call to the

Fifth ENAEM Regional Conference, where I hope there will be thousands of persons gathered together on September 10 to 13 for Rotary fellowship and inspiration. Although Regional Conferences do not constitute a legislative body, the opinion of those present may be expressed through resolutions addressed to the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

This important international meeting will provide an excellent opportunity for the development of friendship and understanding. I urge all Rotarians who can do so to attend.

January Springer Cities

JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS President, Rotary International

Issued This Fifteenth Day of February, 1954, at Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

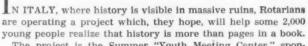
## On the Open ROTARY ROAD



European youths live with history in unique tour plan.



Off on a several-hour trip on beautiful Lake Como, this group has left behind for the day its youth center in Brunate, Italy.



The project is the Summer "Youth Meeting Center," sponsored and financed by the Clubs of District 87 (Italy). Through it sons and daughters of Rotarians are given a two-week visit in another country. The plan works this way: To Italy come the young folks from France, England, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Greece, and Portugal. Out from Italy go equal numbers of Italian youths, especially, at present, to French and German Rotary Districts. All spend their time hearing about the country, visiting its historic spots, and getting acquainted with their hosts and each other.

Plans for 1954 call for three centers in Italy, in the North and Central areas and in Sicily. Each center has a dean, usually a Rotarian, who, often with his wife, shepherds his young charges about the country. Patron Clubs bear the general expense through the District, while the youths foot their travel bills. Selection is made by the home Rotary Club.

Guests are limited to 25 to each center—but the District looks forward to the day when 1,000 will be coming to and 1,000 going from Italy on this open road of understanding.



Ancona, Italy, Rotarians guide their guests to the city's historic spots, including a famed poet's home.

A pensive Italian miss pauses by a well in Antibes, France.



A day of sight-seeing in Orvieto, Italy, includes the famed cathedral.



APRIL, 1954

## PEEPS at Things to Come BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

- Vacuum Water Pickup. A recently introduced vacuum system will pick up liquids after scrubbing, accidental spilling, or miniature floods, and from sump tanks. In large-volume pickup the water may be discharged directly to the sewer. This system will also pick up hot materials, and, of course, will clean large industrial areas in a remarkably short time.
- Bug Erasers. A new type of cloth removes bugs from all car surfaces, including windshield, chrome, and body paint. Simply wet and wipe. This specially prepared cloth erases most spots in a split second, is harmless to the hands and automobile finish. It is a handkerchief-size piece of cloth that will be a welcomed addition to any glove compartment.
  - Fold-up Benches. Tables and benches which fold up and roll away for compact storage are now offered for use for schools, churches, and industrial buildings. One such unit consists of two 14-foot tables and four 14-foot benches. When not in use, the tables and benches fold up to lock into an all-steel caster-equipped truck to roll the unit to the storage area.
- Stain Remover. A recently introduced cleaner is intended for removal of coffee, fruit, and other food stains from dinnerware, as well as discoloration and coffee oils from coffee-making equipment, without damaging the cleansed article. It also can be used for removing stains from white and colored fabrics without damaging the fibers.
- Aluminum Putty. A new type of aluminum putty may be modelled like clay and hardened into a solid piece without baking. It can also be thinned for coating wood, cardboard, plastic, leather. canvas, and metals.
- Corrosionproofing. In a new corrosionproofing process, instruments, tools,
  dies, jigs, and finished parts of all kinds
  are dipped into a bath of melted plastic.
  The liquefied plastic covers the item and
  solidifies when it cools and protects the
  finished surfaces against corrosion and
  abrasion. It can be cut off and stripped
  off when it is no longer needed, can be
  remelted for future use.
- Corrosion-Loss Stopper. VPI wrapping paper is ideal for shipping ferrous-metal parts. A special coating on the paper vaporizes and forms an invisible protective film around the item wrapped, entirely preventing corrosion. It is easy to use—just fold the paper over the part—and it will protect against rusting for

- years. VPI is available in sheets, envelopes, or special containers. It is Government approved for product protection.
- Canned Ice. A specially prepared can which is frozen in the refrigerator freezing unit provides a refrigerant for lunches, soft drinks, etc., without the disadvantages of melting ice. It is said to keep food and drinks cold for 72 hours in a picnic box. It is also useful in keeping baby-bottle contents from spoiling on trips and serum and specimen kits from deteriorating. The cans are said to be equivalent to three pounds of ice and can be used over and over again.
- Electric Sander. Now on the market is an electric sander that fits snugly into the palm of the hand and operates on ordinary house current. It also has a polishing pad that can be substituted for the sanding pad to help the housewife make her furniture shine and metalware glisten.
- Scissor Sharpener. Usually a house-wife has difficulty in sharpening her scissors because she does not get the right bevel on the blade. Now available is a device which enables her to do a very satisfactory job. One model can handle scissors up to eight-inch blades; an industrial model takes care of blades up to 14 inches in length. The unit is mounted on a sturdy base and with it various grades of sharpening stones and files can be used.
- Filament Tape. A new tape reinforced with thousands of glass filaments per inch of tape width has a tensile strength in excess of 500 pounds per inch of width. It is designed for heavy-duty packaging use throughout industry. The tape's pressure-sensitive adhesive grips immediately on contact. It is so "tough" that a scissors, razor blade, or knife is needed to cut it. Also, the tape cannot be torn.
- Rubber-Plastic Combination. A new material which combines the properties of plastic with synthetic rubber can be electronically sealed to itself and permits the assembly of shapes or vessels of any size or character. Electronically welded seams become stronger than the material itself. It can be combined with
  - A three-dimensional scaffolding was contoured to fit the world's largest ball—the 225-foot-diameter sphere for the Atomic Power Commission near West Milton, N. Y. The scaffold parts were assembled into a contour-hugging framework that supported a series of arc-shaped platforms which reached every square foot of the sphere's surface.

- all types of fabric reinforcement and can be varied to obtain resistance to oil, gasoline, sunlight, heat, cold, abrasion, and acids. Typical applications are oiltank diaphragms, inflatable pillows to prevent damage caused by shifting of heavy cargo, tank liners for water-cooling towers.etc.
- Pipe-Leak Sealer. It is claimed that pipe leaks can now be quickly sealed with a new cast-iron fitting which encloses the leak within synthetic-rubber gaskets and forms a gas-tight chamber that equalizes pressure inside and outside the pipe.
  - Electric Socks. The idea of having electric wires in socks similar to those in electric blankets has finally come into practical application. Such socks are available for hunters and cold-feet sufferers. Warming wires are interwoven with the material and a small battery furnishes the current.
- Plastic-Coated Metals. Sheets of steel and aluminum are now available which have plastic bonded to them by a new process. The plastic lends excellent weatherproof and corrosionproof qualities to the metal and offers an entirely new technique for the manufacture of structural-decorative parts of office machinery, cabinets for air conditioning, frames for transportation and public seating, as well as furniture and the like.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



### York Plays It Safe

A capsule lesson in saving lives and limbs.

A MONG U. S. cities in all 48 States, few have streets as safe for pedestrians as York, South Carolina. In fact, in the under-100,000 population bracket, no U. S. city matches York's record for pedestrian safety. It has won nationwide safety contests for two consecutive years, and as of January 1 of this year, it could point to 3,762 consecutive days without a pedestrian fatality. But more about these attainments later. First to be told is the story behind this outstanding safety record—a story that had its beginning when a police chief and his Rotary Club started working together for safer living.

Before 1950, York could lay claim to no distinction based on safety. Its streets were certainly not the most dangerous in South Carolina, but then they weren't the safest, either. Records of traffic accidents were not kept and no organized safety program was in effect. That was the situation, traffic-wise, when William T. Ivey came to York late in 1950 as its chief of police. To his job he brought long experience as a police officer, and a special interest in that branch of traffic engineering known as accident pre-

To get a safety program under way in York, Rotarian Ivey-he fastened the cogged wheel in his lapel soon after coming to York-asked his Rotary Club for help. Would the Club organize a Safety Committee to spearhead a pro-

gram throughout the community? It would-and Rotarian Ivey was made the chairman. Under the Safety Committee other Rotary sub-Committees formed for publicity; inter-Club contacts; education, booklets, and pamphlets; safety engineering; law enforcement; and finance.

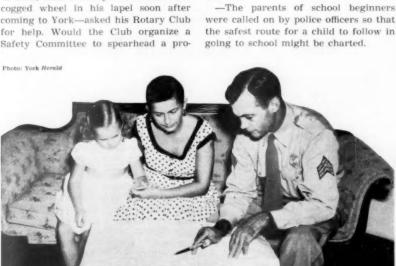
As the safety drive rolled into high gear with Rotary cooperation, Chief Ivey made his next move. He asked the Mayor to appoint a city-wide Pedestrian Safety Council, which included York Rotarians, and he brought the campaign into the schools with the help of Rotarian J. Carlisle Doggette, school superintendent. With his "safety team" organized and working, Chief Ivey's over-all plan took shape in these forms:

-Parking zones, safety zones, and cross-walks were clearly marked out on busy streets.

-Junior safety patrols were formed in the schools, with police officers instructing patrol members in the safe handling of traffic and pedestrians.

-An annual safety-slogan contest was inaugurated in the schools, with six bicycles going to the winners. Special safety classes were also begun that featured motion pictures on accident pre-

were called on by police officers so that the safest route for a child to follow in going to school might be charted.



Little Lynda Ann and her mother are briefed by York policeman, Sgt. Ramon Castillo, on the safest route for Lynda to take as she goes to and from school each day.



For winning first place in pedestrian safety contest, Ralph Thomas, president of the American Automobile Association, presents award to Rotarian Wm. T. Ivey, York, S. C., police chief.

-In the high schools a driver-training course was started, using a dual-control car donated to the schools by Rotarian motorcar dealers William D. Dunlap and John Lundgren, who also presented to the city a "safety car" equipped with a public-address system, first-aid needs, a camera, and a two-way radio set.

Thus, through these and other safety innovations, York citizens became safety-conscious late in 1950, and the program that had won the support of the entire community produced results quickly. In the American Automobile Association's nation-wide Pedestrian Safety Contest for that year, York won second place in its population class. At the ceremonies for that achievement, "Bill" Ivey made a promise: York, he said, would be first next year. And in 1951, in competition with 502 other cities with less than 10,000 population, York scored 933 points out of a possible 1,000 to win first place in the A.A.A. contest.

But York's best safety record was yet to come! In the 1952 pedestrian safety contest, York stepped up into the 100,-000-population class and faced 1,302 other U.S. cities in rigidly judged competition. In again winning first place, York compiled the spectacular score of 990 points out of 1,000 to attain a 99 percent rating. At a Rotary-sponsored banquet, the first-place plaque was presented to Chief Ivev by Ralph Thomas, president of the American Automobile Association, who announced that York's 990-point score was the highest ever made in the 14-year history of the contest.

As York Rotarians-and especially Chief Ivey-will tell you, it takes a lot of planning and work to make a town's streets really safe, but as the safetyminded York police chief says, "It's all worth the time and the effort, even if it saves just one life or keeps a youngster from becoming a cripple."

-W. W. CRAWFORD

## Speaking of BOOKS

### The burgeoning of Spring sets the reviewer to thinking of soils and crops.

### By JOHN T. FREDERICK

ROBABLY there is no interest more widely shared by Rotarians than that of the out-of-doors, wild life, and the general field of conservation. I doubt that there is a Rotary Club anywhere in the world that doesn't number among its members at least two or three ardent hunters or fishermen. Many of us are devoted gardeners. Many are keenly interested in the problems of reforestation, game protection, and the rebuilding of the basic resource of men everywhere-the soil. Now when April is bringing to so many of us the beginning of a new year in the garden and a new fishing season, it seems a good time to look at some new books about the out-of-doors.

One of the great pioneers of conservation, and especially of the encouragement of game and other wild life, in the United States, was Aldo Leopold of Wisconsin. Two or three years ago I reviewed his Sand County Almanac in this department with about as high praise as I ever give to a book. Now his son has edited a small volume of selections from Aldo Leopold's journals-material left unpublished at his death in 1948under the title Round River. This book is marked by the same sane and profoundly reverent philosophy of life and the same highly distinguished literary expression that I found in the earlier book. The "round river" was one of the marvels of Wisconsin folklore of Paul Bunyan days-a river which ran into itself and therefore flowed around and around perennially in a circle. Aldo Leopold made it a symbol, in one of the sections of this book, for the indivisible circle of life itself: soil and plant and animal in a continuous relationship of interdependence.

Not only Wisconsin but Mexico and Canada as well figure in Aldo Leopold's journals. Round River is a book of lasting value, the work of one of the very few men who have been able to express profoundly important thoughts and feelings about Nature and the earth in appropriately noble and memorable words.

Surely one of the best ways of revealing the truths that are the foundations of all efforts toward conservation of wild life is to present those truths in the form of a story. That is what Wallace Byron Grange has done in Those of the Forest. Taking a family of snowshoe hares as his "characters," he has traced the cycle of their lives in intimate relation to the other living things of their environment. "None walks, or sleeps, alone. The weight of each life is borne by the many living, and by the countless dead." Since very early in my reading experience, I have looked for and enjoyed truthful narrative accounts of the lives of wild things. Those of the Forest is one of the few best of the hundreds of such books I have read. It is a work of quiet and durable beauty, of deep reverence for life and its Creator, of truly enriching experience for the woods-minded reader.

In a big and handsome book called Our Wildlife Legacy, Durward L. Allen offers for any seriously interested reader a thorough survey of the present state of knowledge about the conservation of game and other natural resources. He begins by establishing, very clearly and very interestingly, the basic conception of interdependence in Nature-the same truth noted above as illustrated by Aldo Leopold in the symbol of the "round river." This means that there is no such thing as a simple, separate problem in this field, with a single definite answer: it means, for example, that we can't be sure of getting more grouse simply by killing off the foxes.

In successive chapters Allen then presents, interestingly and clearly, the facts that have been learned by scientific studies and experiments and by general experience, not only in the United States but in other parts of the world as well, about the relations between game (mammal, bird, or fish) and its environment, on the one hand-shelter, food supply, the soil itself-and that between game and sportsmen-seasons, limits. methods, and other matters of controlon the other. The subtitles of some of these chapters give an indication of their substance: "Like crops we cultivate, all living things reflect in numbers and vigor the quality of the earth that bears them. . . . A crop is there to be taken or not, as we choose. The gun is a management tool when its use is part of the plan. We have the science but sometimes not the will. Misconceptions make deer our greatest problem. . . .

### **Books for Compassionate Humans**

More and more young people—be their training in the sciences, the humanities, or whatever else—are going forth from the colleges of the earth knowing that they are not to be merely engineers or accountants or language experts, but that they are in truth to be ministers to humanity. We in our Rotary Clubs, with our student-exchange plans and travelling scholarships and fellowships, are doing much to encourage this approach, which I like to call "The New School of Compassionate Humanism." Recently I asked myself what books I would recommend to the reading of such young ministers of humanity and I came up with the following list. What would you add or subtract?

One World, by Wendell L. Willkie.

An American Doctor's Odyssey, by Victor G. Heiser.

The Voice of Asia, by James A. Michener.

Who Speaks for Man?, by Norman Cousins.

The Taming of the Nations, by F. S. C. Northrop.

Man, the Unknown, by Alexis Carrel.

Sweden—The Middle Way, by Marquis W. Childs.

Out of My Life and Thought, by Albert Schweitzer.

The Native's Return, by Louis Adamic.

Forty Years for Labrador, by Sir Wilfred Grenfel.

The Christ of the Indian Road, by E. Stanley Jones.

The Good Earth, by Pearl S. Buck.

Up from Slavery, by Booker T. Washington.

-By KENDALL WEISIGER Rotarian, Atlanta, Ga.

Biological myths have ruled our fishing. How fast can we trade old ideas for new?"

Mr. Allen's writing is crisp and lively. His is no burdened scholarship, but man-to-man discussion with plenty of interesting facts as illustration. All in all, this seems to me an extremely valuable book for anyone who honestly wants to know what is being done and what can be done in the interest of more and better game, and the preservation or restoration of the other very real values for human life which are to be found only in the wild.

. . .

For many of us, the point of approach to all that the out-of-doors can offer is mainly our own back vard-and that the back yard even in a city can afford a wealth of varied pleasure the experience of thousands of Rotarians will prove. One potentially big element in this pleasure is the subject of a new book that I want to recommend with enthusiasm: Songbirds in Your Garden, by John K. Terres. "The daily requirements of birds are about the same as your own," Mr. Terres begins. "They need food, shelter, and water. Give them the proper food and you may attract some birds to your yard, but give them food in the right relation to shelter, and more will come. Provide them with bathing and drinking water, besides food and shelter, and soon, if you don't live in the middle of a city, your yard will be so enlivened by birds that it will look like an aviary." Mr. Terres's is the most complete, the most definite and down-to-earth, and the most readable book on this subject I have seen. It contains plans for bird feeders and bird houses, with drawings; detailed lists of foods liked by various birds and of plants the seeds of which will attract birds; and a wide range of interesting anecdotes and illustrations.

The admirable Audubon Guides of Richard H. Pough have now been combined in a single volume, affording a most useful manual for the recognition of all birds of Eastern and Central North America, both of land and of water. The pictures-of which there are nearly 900 in full color by Don Eckelberry-are a very important part of these guides; the text is also highly satisfactory-concise, but sharply detailed. This volume is indeed a sound investment for anyone who plans any program of looking for and watching birds, whether his plans are extensive or very limited.

A book for leisurely reading and warm enjoyment is Fishing, by Bernard Venables, a volume in a series under the general title "British Sports—Past and Present." Mr. Venables has been a fisherman all his life, and his interest has included the lore and literature of

British fishing in the past: a literature incomparably rich, from the days of old Izaak Walton on. In this attractive book—in which the author's own illustrations match the charm of the text—he tells the reader of the various kinds of fishing now practiced in Britain, and of the development of each of these forms of the sport in recent and in earlier times.

In one particular especially it seems to me that fishermen in the United States, and doubtless in other countries as well, might profitably follow the example of the British. This is in the matter of extensive association to enforce the abatement of the pollution of fishing waters by sewage and industrial wastes. There is no good reason that I can see why so many of the rivers of the United States should be the crawling pestilence that they are-menaces to public health, and a total loss so far as the resource of recreation-including fishing-is concerned, to millions of people for many of whom these rivers are the only possible fishing places.

Mr. Venables tells how the Anglers' Coöperative Association in Britain has, by threatening and, if necessary, financing legal action when private greed or corporate stinginess resulted in persistent pollution, achieved notable reduction of abuses. The record makes mighty good reading to anyone who lives within smelling distance of a typical river of the United States.

Another book for leisurely reading is Plough and Pasture: The Early History of Farming, by a British and a Danish scientist, E. Cecil Curwen and Gudmund Hatt. In the first part of the volume Mr. Curwen summarizes what the archaeologists have learned about the beginnings of the cultivation of crops and the domestication of animals in Europe and the Near East. In the second part Dr. Hatt surveys what has been learned about the related practice of primitive peoples in other parts of the world, in recent and modern times, in the utilization of plants and animals for food and other purposes. Both sections are marked by uncommonly clear and pleasant reading, and by a large number of genuinely illuminating pictures. To many readers the dawn of farming is a particularly interesting subject. The progress that has been made in learning about it is amazing, and is set forth in this book in a fashion highly satisfactory.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
Round River, Aldo Leopold (Oxford, \$3).

—Those of the Forest, Wallace Grange
(Flambeau Publishers, \$4.75).—Our Wildlife Legacy, Durward L. Allen (Funk & Wagnalls, \$5).—Songbirds in Your Garden, John K. Terres (Crowell, \$3.95).—Audubon Guides, Richard H. Pough (Doubleday, \$5.95).—Fishing, Bernard Venables (British Book Centre, \$3.50).—Plough and Pasture, E. Cecil Curwen and Gudmund Hatt (Schuman, \$5).

# Human Nature Put to Work



Promoters of a touring show used an ingenious method of getting the production talked about and subsequently filling the seats at most performances. Every cab driver in the cities where the show was scheduled received two complimentary tickets to it. The result was that the "cabbies" talked to their patrons about the wonderful show and patronage skyrocketed.

-Stan W. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.



When dramatizing well-known Bible stories in a primary group, we ran into difficulty when all the children clamored for the major rôle. We overcame it in this way: Discussing the story with the children, we said that "Of course all of you know all about the major character. That rôle will be easy to play. But is there enyone who thinks he knows enough of the entire story to be able to play the part of a minor character?" As we called out names of smaller parts, hands shot up—and the star part was the last to be taken.

-Mrs. Ann Stuart, Russellville, Ky.



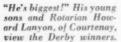
I could never understand why one of our merchants kept so untidy a store. One day he asked me to substitute for a clerk who was ill. I went to work with a vim, folding a tableful of blue jeans and putting them into neat piles. Many people passed the table during the next hour, but no one stopped. Mr. Merchant sauntered by. Glaring at the table, he plunged his long arms into the piles of jeans and made them into a jumbled mess. "You'll see," he said, smiling at me. In the next hour I sold 17 pairs of jeans. Mr. Merchant knew human nature. I only thought I did.

-- Mrs. Bernice Smith, Humboldt, Iowa

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.



How some Canadian Rotarians
turn the big tyees
to the Service Account
of their Club.





On the eastern shore of Vancouver Island—that long oval of forests and meadows on Canada's Pacific Coast—there's a little city called Courtenay, a fine old English name. All year long the 1,600 people who make up Courtenay work away at their logging operations, dairy farming, dry-goods retailing, and baby feeding. Then, one day in Summer, they hop into small boats and shove off on a great adventure that must make that fine old English angler I. Walton yearn to get back down. They're out after tyee!

Tyee? Yes, in the language of the Chinook Indians that means "king" . . . and all these Courtenayans and their friends are out after the king of salmon—in the Courtenay Rotary Club's annual Salmon Derby.

Now, you know a good deal about salmon—how it tastes canned, smoked, broiled, and creamed, how the Salmonidae family has representatives in all the salt seas and in most of the sweet waters of the world. So undoubtedly you know that the greatest of all salmon are those that fill the seas on the North

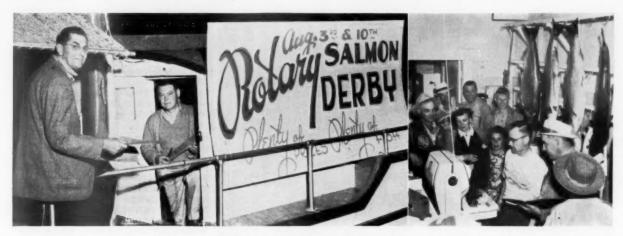
American Pacific Coast—from Oregon to Alaska. Up the thousands of cold mountain streams they fight their way to spawn each Spring. Out in the sea they eat and grow fat for the canner and angler. The littlest are grilse; the next largest, cohos; and the 30-and-over-pounders are tyee!

In a way, Courtenay is right in the middle of this salmon world and the 44 men who are its Rotary Club get out as often as they can for a little trolling in it. "Why not make a contest out of it?" somebody asked at a Club meeting some five years ago. "The fellows down in Vancouver and some other places do it. Maybe we could even raise some money for the Club out of it."

Well, the idea clicked from the beginning—and was operating without a hitch when I saw the fourth annual Derby last Summer. It went something like this: Here came almost 500 men, women, and children from Courtenay and from as far away as California down to five official beaches. Paying a modest entrance fee they stowed their gear in 300 small boats and set out on

Comox Bay and into other waters—many starting at 5 in the morning. All day they trolled—eyes out for the big sockeyes and for the \$500 in prizes and merchandise the Rotary Club had assembled. Came 9 o'clock at night and here came Howard Lanyon, of Courtenay, with a 43½-pound sockeye—the winner!—and here came others bringing 50 tyee that together weighed 832 pounds. Altogether in the two-day contest the prize-winning fish added up to 2,400 pounds.

The final official weighing-in is quite a show. It takes place at night in Lewis Park, with townspeople crowding the bleachers and with the biggest of the tyee hanging on scales mounted on flare-lighted trucks rolled up in front of the crowd. It's in this setting that you hear the public-address system shout out that the biggest fish caught in the 1952 Derby was a 47½-pounder, that the biggest ever caught by a woman was a 34-pounder, that So-and-So got pulled all over the Bay for an hour by his 40-pounder, that we are all proud to have officers of the British cruiser Sheffield



In early dawn Derby officials stand ready on their "official boat" with entry blanks . . . and many hours later these results.



out fishing with us today—and how the Rotary Club, bless its heart, has \$431.13 more for its Community Service Fund than it had as a result of the (1953) Derby.

When you get to Seattle, Washington, for Rotary's international Convention June 6-10, you're right on the edge of the salmon waters, and if you look up James Lightbody, of Vancouver, who is Chairman of that whole Convention, he'll tell you about the Courtenay Derby. He fished in it in 1952 when he was a District Governor. Next day he saw the giant 471/2-pounder prize-winning tyee hanging in a Rotarian's store window with a sign that said, "Caught by Roi Sandall." Below it was a small plate with a couple of grilse or baby salmon on it. A sign on them read, "Caught by District Governor Jim Lightbody." Salmon and a sense of humor-that's Courtenay.

-Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



All day long the weighmaster is busy weighing in the cohos—the salmon running six pounds up to 30; 30 pounds and over is a tyee.



Prizes—and weary winners. An outboard motor, a reel, rods, tackle boxes, cash money—all these things flow from merchant donors to the lucky (?) fishermen.

# Rotary REPORTER

Now Hear This! When the U. S. destroyer Lewis Hancock docked at Eng-

land's East Coast seaport of Sunderland not long ago, the near-by Rotary Club of Seaburn saw in the arrival an opportunity to strengthen still more Anglo-American relations. To do so, the Club invited 25 of the ship's seamen to be its guests for a day of sightseeing and fellowship. Eagerly the sailors accepted, and were taken in motorcars to Durham, England, or a tour of the cathedral and a castle there. Upon returning to Seaburn, hosts and guests sat down to tea at the Club's headquarters for a



How fast can you stop your car? Some 6,000 persons had that question answered for them at a county fair by the Rotary Club of Meadville, Pa. Here a reaction-time test is given by Rotarians Clair H. Allen (left) and P. D. Blair. Each person tested was given a card showing the time it took him to apply brakes upon seeing a light signal.

pleasant session of friendly conversation. As reported by a Club member, both groups benefited from their association together, and now the Seaburn Rotary Club has extended to all other U. S. Navy men who visit there an invitation to be the guests of the Club.

Welcome Mat Out for Soldiers, Too

To the standing invitation to U. S. sailors noted above, add

this welcoming hand extended to U. S. soldiers by another British Rotary Club. It comes from Saffron Walden, England—a town of about 7,000 people located less than 40 miles northeast of London—and it says, in effect, "If you, a Rotarian, have a soldier son, or other relative in the military service, stationed with U. S. Army forces near Saffron Walden, tell him to get in touch with us at our headquarters in the Abbey Hotel. We would like to entertain

visiting U. S. soldiers with Rotary associations." Heading this Club activity is T. A. Dewing, Chairman of the International Service Committee.

Radio Makes Fund Hum In Roseburg, Oreg., a goal of \$10,000 for a boys' club building is

now \$1,474 nearer, and the Rotary Club there can take a bow for the gain. To raise the money the Club sponsored a radio auction that was held over two local broadcasting stations for a twohour period. The items auctioned were donated by local business concerns and townspeople, and they ranged from a mare and a colt that brought \$90 to a diamond ring set that sold for \$82. The donated items were auctioned off by 26 Rotarian auctioneers who received bids over three telephones. To keep the costs of the auction at a minimum, all participants, including radio and telephone personnel, donated their time.

A Project Gets Going in Visalia Besides giving support to the Rotary Foundation Fellow-

ships program, many Rotary Clubs and Rotary Districts sponsor international student projects of their own, and one of these plans is just getting under way



A young lady from Australia gets a silver bracelet in Maryland. She is Joyce Schofield, a farm exchange student whose trip to the U.S.A. was partly sponsored by the Australian Rotary Clubs of Bowral and Moss Vale. In Centreville, Md., where Joyce spoke to the Rotary Club, William J. Connor, Club President, presents the bracelet.

in Visalia, Calif. There the Rotary Club is sponsoring two overseas students—one from Durango, Mexico, the other from Angola, Chile. The students attend the College of the Sequoias in Visalia, which is coöperating with the Rotary Club by providing employment to the students. The Club meets the expenses of tuition, books, and housing, although one of the students is now obtaining his board and room by acting as a companion to two boys. The project got under way when each Club member contributed \$5 to begin a scholar-

ship fund. A Committee was appointed and letters written to 20 Rotary Clubs in ten countries explaining the plan and inviting them to participate by selecting students and arranging their transportation to and from the United States. In addition to the students chosen by Rotary Clubs in Mexico and Chile, the VISALIA Club is giving financial help to a German student.

Up Go Funds— Large and Small Behind many Rotary community-betterment projects or aid

to crippled children are varied fundraising methods that help to meet the costs of such activities. For example, in MECHANICSBURG, PA., the Rotary Club has on its service agenda the improvement of its community park, and to help finance the work the Club sponsored a play at a near-by theater. It did so by buying all seats for one night and then having members resell them. In this way the Club netted \$468 for the park-improvement fund.

Birthdays make happy occasions for the Rotary Club of Piqua, Ohio, and they also make a Club fund go up every month. It all happens this way: Once a month all Club members celebrating birthdays are seated at a special table. Each receives a boutonniere and congratulations; each also pays 5 cents for each year being celebrated. A recent month with many birthdays boosted the Club fund by \$45.

World Shrinks a Bit for Greybull If Asian or North African countries were ever just dis-

tant areas on a map for Rotarians of GREYBULL, WYO., they aren't any longer. For they now feel closer to these faraway places, because they have shaken hands with men who live there. This happened when the GREYBULL Rotary Club recently hosted 16 men from Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi



In the dye room of a textile mill in Griffin, Ga., Ann Gullestad (center), of Bergen, Norway, learns about U. S. industrial techniques from Rotarian James Kinkead, mill executive. Ann is sponsored at Georgia University by the Griffin Club and Districts 240 and 241. At right is Mrs. J. M. Cheatham, wife of the Rotarian president of the mill.

Arabia, and Pakistan at a Club meeting. In the United States to study irrigation and soil conservation under the auspices of the United Nations and the Department of State, the visitors spoke at the Rotary meeting of the warm hospitality accorded them in Greybull and elsewhere on their tour. Commenting on the meeting, a Club spokesman said, "Good fellowship was the order of the day as Rotarians and their visitors became acquainted during the luncheon. Despite the language barrier, the hosts and guests learned much about one another."

As nations far apart It Shrinks for in distance came Coopersville, Too closer together in understanding in GREYBULL, WYO. (see above item), so other global ties were firmed not long ago in a similar way in Coopersville, Mich. To this community in the center of a diversified farming area had come 30 agricultural engineers from ten European countries to observe modern farm methods, and while in Coopersville they were guests in Rotarian homes for a week-end, and also guests at a Rotary meeting. They came from Norway, Denmark, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, France, Austria, and Great Britain on a tour sponsored by the U.S. State Department. In Coopersville they shared an experience with Rotarians that was reported by a local newspaper as one which neither "the guests nor the Rotarians will ever forget."

Add 'quake News In the January issue there was presented from Greece in this department a report from ATHENS, GREECE, on the emergency relief shipments sent there by Rotary Clubs to aid victims of the earthquake that struck the Ionian Islands. The report included the names of Rotary Clubs that sent food, clothing, and cash. To that list can now be added the names of the following Rotary Clubs and Rotary Districts: Skellefteå, Sweden; Cheadle & District, England; Concord, Mass.; Osterville, Mass.; Apeldoorn, The Netherlands; Harderwijk, The Netherlands; Zaandam, The Netherlands; Brest, France; Standerton, South Africa; District 68 (Belgium); District 66 (part of The Netherlands); District 87 (Italy).

Much Inside Work Behind many an outdoor activity that for Outdoor Fun strengthens young limbs and puts a glow on youthful faces is some planning by Rotary Clubs that goes on indoors. Take, for example, the "soap box" derby that attracted so many youngsters in St. Johnsbury, VT., last Summer. All the planning for it was done by the St. Johnsbury Rotary Club, and the winner of the derby went on to capture the State finals held in Burlington, Vt. The Johnsbury Club sponsored the victor in both races. . . . In Medina, Ohio, a Little League baseball tournament got under way this past Summer, and behind it was the MEDINA Rotary [Continued on page 42]



Among U. S. boyhood's fondest hopes is a meeting with a big-league baseball player. For some 100 crippled and underprivileged youths of La Crosse, Wis., this dream came true when the La Crosse Rotary Club took them to Milwaukee, Wis., to see the Braves play. Here two boys meet Milwaukee Player Sibby Sisti on the field with Harold R. Cram, Club President, and Rotarian J. L. Hojweber, who provided tickets.



In Hawaii, where 21 San Francisco, Calif., Rotarians and their wives were hosted by five Rotary Clubs on Oahu island, the visitors pay homage to entombed crew of the sunken U.S.S. Arizona in Pearl Harbor. With wreath is J. M. Tuttle, '52-53 President.



At one of several safety centers, Rotarians of Irvington, N. J., put reflective tape on the bicycles of local riders for night visibility. More than 750 "bikes" were equipped with the luminous tape during the Rotary Club's "Lite-a-Bike" campaign.

# ROTARY REPORTER

Spic and span in their white uniforms, these nurses are holding guaranties to television sets given their hospitals by the Valley Stream, N. Y., Rotary Club. Presenting the papers to the nurses is Roger J. Farthing, Club President.



A Rotary Club farm program with frequent "baas" and "oinks" is held in El Reno, Okla. The youngsters are 4-H'ers with a Southdown ram and a caged pig named "The Rotary Kid." County Agent Riley Tarver (left) arranged the program about 4-H Club work. Standing with him is L. A. Garner, El Reno Club President.



Drama enlivens a Rotary meeting in Port Neches, Tex., as the ladies of a local group present a one-act play whose cast includes an office secretary, an oil tycoon (a lady in male attire), and a typist. Fun and fellowship keynoted the meeting.





A Braille typewriter for the blind is being presented here by H. L. Higgins (left), a Yokosuka, Japan, Rotarian, to Y. Takeda, president of a local association for the sightless. Aiding the blind is part of the Yokosuka Rotary Club's Community Service program.

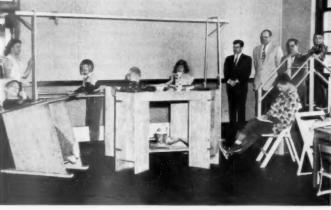
In a room of the children's ward at St. Joseph's Hospital in Dalhousie, N. B., Canada, local Rotarians gather for presentation of \$500 check to Sister Marie Therese, Superior of the ward. Presenting the gift, which increased the Club's total donation to \$2,500, is Geo. D. Christie, President.

# in PICTURES

A stage on wheels is what this vehicle is, and it's a gift of the Rotary Club of Charlotteswille, Va., to the city's recreation department. Accepting it is Nan Crow, director of recreation, at ceremonies attended by other city officials. On the right is Milton L. Grigg, Rotary Club President.



Photos: (left) Smith: (above) Charlottesville Daily Progress



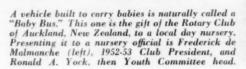
All this equipment has one purpose: to help strengthen arms and limbs of spastic children at a school in Decatur, Ala. A practice stairway, walking bars, working table—all and more were donated by the Decatur Rotary Club. Watching children use the equipment are (left to right) James N. Bloodworth, Club President; Dr. J. B. Wiley, originator of Club project; and R. Spencer Hicks, Past Club President.



Chanting the auctioneer's familiar words, George Apple at microphone sells \$1,800 worth of items at the Richardson, Tex., Rotary Club's fund-raising event for a Boy Scout hut. It helped to build a \$7,500 log cabin with a 20-by-30-foot recreation hall. At right is Mayer H. Halff, President of the Club.



The art of public speaking is furthered among students in Bareilly, India, as the Rotary Club holds an elocution contest. Here the winners from eight schools meet with Bareilly Rotarians. In center is Baleshwar Nath, Club President.





#### Take a Page from Post



Closer ties between teachers and townspeople is a relationship beneficial to both. To further this acquaintance Rotary Clubs remember the teachers when making Community Service plans. What a Texas Rotary Club does is told below. Does it suggest an idea for your Club?

In Many a busy community, where Mother has her hands full managing home and children and Dad is crowded for time in his rôle as family provider, many things that people want to do never get done. One such matter concerns the teachers of a community. "Let's get to know them better" is the usual town-wide sentiment, but there it stops. It stops, that is, unless someone does something about it—something like the Rotary Club of Post, Tex., does annually for its school-teachers.

To bring Post residents and teachers close together—and to help make the teachers feel more a part of the community—the Rotary, Club holds a banquet for members of the board of education and the faculties of its public schools. Teachers and school administrators bring their husbands or wives, and Rotarians are accompanied by their wives, too. Attendance averages about 125 at each

year's banquet, and the featured speaker is usually an educator well known in the region.

In arranging these get-togethers, the Post Rotary Club demonstrates



A high-school trio entertains Post teachers with vocal harmony.

what one of its members has put into words: "Our school system should have the loyal and steadfast support of the community, and we believe that this is the spirit of the people of Post."



Around the banquet table teachers and townsmen form friendly ties.

[Continued from page 39] Club as the organizing body. Besides doing all the planning, Medina Rotarians doined overalls and painted the fence and erected a scoreboard at the playing field.

Each Summer in Butler, Pa., a city-wide competition among several local playgrounds takes place, with youngsters vying in such sports as tennis, swimming, badminton, and foot racing. To the playground that amasses the most points goes a beautiful silver cup, a prize offered by the Butler Rotary Club. It is an award that the Butler Club has presented for some years as a means of spurring not only athletic

excellence, but also sportsmanship and the proper care of playground facilities. . . . In Hayward, Calif., a school district needed a playground covered with macadam or concrete, but school funds weren't sufficient at the time to have the job done. Still, the work is going to get done, because the Hayward Rotary Club has taken it on as a Youth Service project.

25th Year for April is silver-anniversary month for 17 Rotary Clubs whose charter year goes back to 1929. Congratulations to them! They are:

University City, Mo.; Katonah, N. Y.; Golconda, Ill.; Randers, Denmark; McComb, Ohio; Waterloo, N. Y.; Needham, Mass.; Superior, Ariz.; Midland, Pa.; Teaneck, N. J.; Claremont, Calif.; Tunica, Miss.; Twin Bridges, Mont.; Goliad, Tex.; Durango, Colo.; Wednesbury, England; Hodgenville, Ky.

An event that recently brought many visiting Rotarians to MILDMAY, ONT., CANADA, was the local Rotary Club's celebration of its tenth anniversary. More than 20 Clubs of District 221 were represented at the birthday banquet that featured the cutting of a cake and the honoring of the Past Presidents of the MILDMAY Club.

A multi-tiered 150-pound cake won many exclamations of delight at the 40th-anniversary celebration of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Ga. Beautiful—and tasty—though it was, it didn't steal the spotlight from the five still-active charter members honored at the banquet and presented with engraved plaques. Among the many guests present was William P. Simmons, of Macon, Ga., Governor of District 241.

48 New Clubs
In Rotary World
Rotary has entered
48 more communi-

ties in many parts of the world since last month's listing of new Clubs. They are (with their sponsoring Clubs in parentheses): Péruwelz (Tirlemont), Belgium; Karhula (Kotka), Finland; Salon-de-Provence (Martigues et de l'Etang de Berre). France; Bellinzona (Lugano), Switzerland; Alwaye (Parur), India; Kuwana (Yokkaichi and Tokyo), Japan; Patzcuaro (Uruapan), Mexico; Beeton (Bradford), Ont., Canada; Bridgetown (Manjimup), Australia; Beausoleil (Manton and Monte Carlo), France; Greenock, Scotland; Encarnación de Diaz (Aguascalientes), Mexico; Tepatit-lán de Morelos (San Pedro de Tlaquepaque), Mexico; Ueno (Matsuzaka and Tokyo), Japan; Bernal (Quilmes), Argentina; Terrace (Prince Rupert), B. C., Canada; Ako (Himeji), Japan; Nagoya-West (Nagoya), Japan; Nakatsu (Beppu), Japan; Sete Lagôas (Belo Horizonte), Brazil, Plympton, England; Miramar (Mar del Plata), Argentina; Las Varillas (San Francisco), Argentina; Saint-Nicolas-Waes (Alost), Belgium; Laitila (Uusikaupunki), Finland; Oulainen (Raahe), Finland; Dole (Dijon), France; Soissons (Saint-Quentin), France; Saint-Lô (Granville), France; Nijkerk (Amersfoort), The Netherlands; Hokksund (Kongsberg), Norway; Stord (Haugesund), Norway; Matosinhos (Oporto), Portugal; Hjo (Skövde), Sweden; Nybro (Kalmar), Sweden; Mellurud (Amål), Sweden; Vora (Lidköping), Sweden; Neuss (Dusseldorf), Germany; Gnosjö (Gislaved), Sweden; Giza (Cairo), Egypt; Lake Elsinore (Vista), Calif.; Artesia (Norwalk), Calif.; Mount Kisco (White Katonah, and Pleasantville), N. Y.; Manoa (West Chester Pike), Pa.; Scottsdale (Phoenix), Ariz.; Minneota (Canby and Marshall), Minn.; Wallace (Wilmington and Kinston), N. C.; North Spokane (Spokane), Wash.

# **PERSONALIA**

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

HABITUAL. Supplying Mayors for its community is becoming a habit for the Rotary Club of Brakpan, South Africa. With the recent election of Eric William Bower, the count now stands at six. Three former Mayors—E. W. Summerson, Joseph Freel, and William James Ebertson—are still active Brakpan Rotarians.

Question Answered. Sometime ago in these columns—in the February, 1954, issue, to be more specific—a question was asked. It was: Anyone in Rotary been married 67 years? Your scribe went on to point out that William S. Henry, a Chelsea, Mass., Rotarian, had. Well, an answer is now in—from George F. Balley, a member of the Rotary Club of Danvers, Mass. He and his Janette, he says with understandable pride, were wed March 25, 1884—or 70 years ago. Any topper to that record in the Rotary family?

'Sherlock' Sears. The ghost of SIR CONAN DOYLE must have nodded approvingly recently when the analytical brain of a Boston, Mass., Rotarian, Thomas SEARS, JR., met and solved a problem in true Sterlock Holmes fashion. It seems that down under during World War II, W. S. L'ETTRIDGE, an Innisfail, Australia, Rotarian, met a U. S. Army officer, a CAPTAIN PAUL DALEY, Who ROTARIAN BET-TRIDGE understood was, in peacetime, in the steel-fabricating business in Boston. Planning recently to go to Chicago, Ill., via Boston, he asked the Rotary Club of Boston for possible information concerning CAPTAIN DALEY'S whereabouts, with the added hint that he might by now have been promoted to major. The inquiry was referred to ROTARIAN SEARS, Chairman of the Club's International

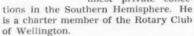


With this map there's no question in the mind of Governor Percy L. Johnson, Jr. (left), of Sinton, Tex., as to the reaches of the District which he serves. Designed by Clarence Schroeder (second from right), it was presented on behalf of San Diego, Tex., Rotarians by their President, Ray Adams (right).

Service Committee, whose alert mind at once saw the connection between fabricated steel and engineering and, naturally, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Institute's alumni register listed a Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Daley with an Aurora, Ill., firm, and correspondence quickly developed that he was the "Captain Daley" being sought. Soon the information was on its way to Australia. "Sherlock" Sears had not failed a fellow Rotarian in Innisfail.

Knighted. John M. A. Ilott, a member of the Rotary Club of Wellington, New Zealand, and a Past Second Vice-President of Rotary International, has been created a Knight Bachelor of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by Queen Elizabeth II. Sir

John, who was a leader in the formation of the New Zealand Crippled Children Society and of Heritage, heads a firm of advertising consultants. Recently to the National Art Gallery he presented his collection of etchings, adjudged by experts as one of the finest private collec-



llott

Listener. Some months back W. A. ROYCE, a Ripon, Wis., Rotarian and secretary-treasurer of a washing-machine company, was listening to a news broadcast which told of some workers in a Czechoslovakian community. They had, the broadcaster said, built 40 washing machines by "scrounging" parts from their local farm-machinery company. Police confiscated the machines and jailed the men. Their wives indignantly protested their arrest and effected their release, but were unable to recover the machines. ROTARIAN ROYCE had an idea . . . and followed it with action. Soon 40 of his company's machines were en route to Czechoslovakia and other Iron Curtain countries. The National Committee for Free Europe is guaranteeing delivery. Technical details, such as motor voltages, had to be ascertained, but the feeling was that such a gesture would be effective in demonstrating some of the benefits available in the free

Lifter. THEODORE HANSEN, a member of the Rotary Club of Hartford, Conn., is vice-president of an envelope-manufacturing company. When recently his firm embarked on an expansion program, more land was needed, so to Ro-



Discarded, an icebox may mean a tragedy. Put to use as a barbecue pit, as Bay Springs. Miss., Rotarian J. E. Boyanton is doing, it can prepare the leading attraction of an outdoor meal.

TARIAN HANSEN fell the task of solving a very human problem. On the newly acquired land was a house occupied by a man, his wife, and their three children. The tenant scoured the city for living quarters-but with no luck. Finally, in desperation he explained the situation to Rotarian Hansen, who swung into action at once, calling housing authorities, realtors, and anyone who might be able to supply the necessary housing. Still no house was available within the rental price the about-to-be-homeless tenant was able to pay. As the groundbreaking day approached, ROTARIAN HANSEN'S firm finally bought a house for the family to rent at but a few dollars more than they had paid for their previous living space-with an opportunity to buy the property. Another small, but important, portion of humanity had been given a lift by a helping hand.

Rotarian Honors. David A. Lockmiller, of Chattanooga, president of the University of Chattanooga, was presented the Chattanooga Kiwanis Club's Distinguished Service Award for 1953. . . . In honor of its long-time director of athletics and head coach, Charles P. Lantz, President of the Rotary Club of Charleston, Ill., Eastern Illinois State College has renamed its Health Education Building the Charles P. Lantz Gymnasium. In recognition of his 20 years' service as president of Eastern Illinois State College Robert G. Buzzard, also of Charleston, was recently honored at an





Buzzard

Lantz

all-day ceremony on the College campus. Dr. Buzzard is Governor of District 215.... To J. C. Townsley, J. H. Nichol-

# Cut wire fence re-coating costs

Rust-Oleum Extra-Long Nap Lamb's Wool Roller Saves 30% to 40%!



New, exclusive, different-type roller! Greater diameter, longer wool, selected skins combine with Rust-Oleum's exclusive penetrating qualities to give you more coverage . . . faster.



Special roller glides quickly over the wire sections. Extra-long nap wool reaches around to coat about 70% of the opposite side of the fence in the same operation.



Even barbed wire can be roller-coated in one easy pass. 99% of the material is used on the fence-not on the workers, not on the ground. Ideal for long or short fences.

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Please show us how your new rollercoating system can save us money in recoating our wire fences. Include complete information on the new Rust-Oleum Roller and nearest source of supply. We have approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yards of wire fences. son, and Godfrey Robinson, of Hull, England, has come the award of the C.B.E. (Counsellor of the British Empire), bestowed by QUEEN ELIZABETH II of England. . . . COLONEL WILLIAM R. ZIEGLER, of Houma, La., has been elected commander of the China, Burma, India Veterans Association. . . . PAUL STINE, of Orlando, Fla., has received the Silver



Ziegler

Beaver Award, one of Scouting's highest honors. . . For outstanding service Henry M. Wilson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was presented the Des Moines Tribune 1953 Community Award. . . Norman Van Wezel, M.D., of Foley, Ala., ha's been appointed to the medical

advisory committee for the sixth district State tuberculosis sanatorium and as a district counsellor for the American Academy of Tuberculosis Physicians for the southern region and Puerto Rico. . . . Major General Milton G. Baker, an honorary Wayne, Pa., Rotarian, has been named as delegate-at-large to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. . . George K. Large, of Flemington, N. J., has been cited for work and leadership in Savings Bond sales in Hunterdon County.

Author. Dr. A. HILDESHEIMER, a member of the Rotary Club of Haifa, Israel, is the author of a new book on the philosophical results of modern physics. It is titled *The World of the Uncommon Dimension* (H. H. Beutler, 100 W. 72d Street, New York 23, N. Y.). . . From the poetic pen of William J. Kerr, of Warren, Ohio, has come *Images of Imagination* (Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., \$2). It consists of "love lines and other verse."

# Keeping You Up with the Joneses

In MIDDLEVILLE, New Jersey, lives the Jones family of this little story. They are Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Jones, he a retired business executive and Rotarian, she a busy wife who shares her husband's active interest in furthering international understanding and goodwill. They believe that every new friendly tie between nations strengthens the fabric of peace, and in the Rotary Foundation Fellowships program they see a plan at work that is forging such ties through hundreds of young men and women of many lands.

The next step from believing in the worth of a program is to support it in whatever way is possible, and thus have Harry and Charlotte Jones given their personal aid to the Rotary Fellowships. While serving as President of the Rotary Club of Newton, New Jersey, last year, Rotarian Jones, during a flying visit to Rotary's Central Office with 31 other New Jersey Rotarians, presented his personal check for \$10,000 to the Rotary Foundation.

With that sizable contribution, Harry Jones demonstrated his enthusiasm for the Rotary Fellowship awards—and his enthusiasm had its effect on Mrs. Jones. She began talking more and more with her husband about Rotary's overseas student program, and soon she was avidly reading articles about it in this Magazine. That she, too, has now become a stanch supporter of the Fellowships is evident in this fact: Recently Mrs. Jones presented her personal check for \$5,000 to the Rotary Foundation.



Mrs. Harry L. Jones hands her check for \$5,000 to Raymond C. Goodfellow, of Newton, N. J., member of Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee.

"I feel the way Harry does about Rotary's Fellowships," she said. "They have the Jones' support 100 percent."

Thus do contributions—from individuals and Rotary Clubs—continue to be made to the Rotary Foundation. Since last month's listing of Rotary Clubs that have contributed on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 12 additional Clubs had at press time become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,384. As of February 15, \$156,349 had been received since July 1, 1953. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership) are:

Canada
Campbell River, B. C. (24).
Union of South Africa
Margate, Natal (36).

UNITED STATES
Grant, Nebr. (21); Red Springs,
N. C. (44); San Rafael, Calif. (85);
Canyon, Tex. (62); Chicora, Pa.
(28); Boulder, Colo. (138); Wickliffe,
Ohio (27); Antigo, Wis. (57); Lowell,
Mass. (106); South Richmond, Va.
(22).

Recently from the press came a book by DWIGHT MARVIN, of Albany, N. Y., titled The Faith I Found (Crowell, \$2.50). Readers of The Rotarian will recall Rotarian Marvin's poignant Second Fiddle, which appeared in the April, 1953, issue.

Add: Governors. To the long list of men who serve their States as Governors (see The ROTARIAN for April and May, 1953), add the name of John Stew-ART BATTLE. Governor of the State of Virginia, he is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Charlottesville, Va.

Scroll. In Wilmette, Ill., Rotarians believe in roses-or a scroll-for the living. To prove it one day recently they called to the head table one of their fellows, LLOYD HOLLISTER, a Past Governor

of Rotary International, there presented him with an illuminated scroll in recognition of his contribution to International Service. It was he who originated and fostered the studentscholarship plan, now jointly sponsored by Rotary Districts 213 and 214, which in ten



years has brought 11 guest students to Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and provided for study in other lands for two northern Illinois youths.

Parody. Though memories of the recent Christmas season may be dimming in Manchester, Iowa, to a person passing the meeting place of the local Rotary Club the carol tune reaching his ears might indicate that Christmas music is a year-round practice with Manchester Rotarians. Here's why: One of the Club's popular songs is set to the music of It Came Upon a Midnight Clear. The parody, written by VIRGIL M. ARNOLD, is as follows:

It comes upon a Monday noon. That Rotary meeting of ours. Please come and meet your friends and guests,

And help that Club of yours. In this fair city of ours there is So much that we can do. So come next Monday noon for sure,

We need you all, that's you



For 50 years they have been married: Rotarian and Mrs. Ben L. Rothwell, of Chatham, Ont., Canada. He's the Chatham Rotary Club's current President.

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# Room for Prayer

On the campus of a Methodist school for girls in Thomasville, Ga., stands a compact plywood building small in size but large in purpose. Above its cedar-shingled roof is a four-sided cross, and its interior includes a pew for four, an altar, a prayer rail, and a kneeling cushion. The chapel is there as a gift of the Rotary Club of Thomasville, and the girls and their teachers enter it often each day.

How the chapel came to be built under Rotary sponsorship is a story with a dramatic beginning. One evening as Prince E. Jinright, President of the Thomasville Club, walked toward his home, he saw a man kneeling near a hospital entrance, alongside an automobile, his head bowed in prayer. Though a fleeting image, Prince Jinright didn't forget it. He found himself thinking of the kneeling man often after that.

On one occasion when his mind returned to the praying figure, he was stirred quite deeply. It was while he turned the pages of a Bible his Sunday-school class had given him, and his eyes focused upon this passage in the Book of Haggai: "Thus says the Lord of Hosts: Consider how you have fared. Go up to the hills and bring wood and build the house, that I may take pleasure in it and that I may appear in my glory, says the Lord."

"Bring wood and build the house"



Thomasville's chapel for a school.



—the words stayed long with President Jinright. Commenting on it later, he said, "Recalling that man kneeling in the open and noting the Biblical admonition to 'build the house,' I began to sketch what I hoped might serve as a miniature interdenominational chapel that could be placed near the hospital, though no definite plans had been made for its location there."

With structural dimensions for the chapel down on paper, Building Contractor Jinright talked to his fellow Rotarians about it. Like other Rotarians in communities around the world, those in Thomasville ask no questions about a man's religion when he joins the Club, nor do they wonder who among their fellow townsmen prays and who doesn't. They simply expect a man to be loyal to his faith and its organization. In giving their town a miniature chapel -no matter where it might be located-they saw an opportunity for Community Service. Thus, the Club decided to sponsor the building and maintenance of the chapel.

As the little structure neared completion, information reached the Club that the local Vashti School for Girls had its prayer room converted to other uses through a remodelling project. The school needed a new place for prayer, and it welcomed the Club's offer to put the chapel on its campus. In thanking the Thomasville Rotary Club for it, the school superintendent wrote, "Both staff and students are thrilled to have this lovely little place of worship on our own campus. It will be used often by many as a source of inspiration and comfort."

To Thomasville Rotarians it is a source of comfort, too, for them to know that their gift is helping to strengthen the faith and spirit of some teen-age girls and their teachers.

#### **Psychological Tests** for Statesmen?

[Continued from page 28]

standards of morality in the various cultures and countries. Basic to all agreements is to know how far the words of the parties can be trusted. The 8,000 Rotary Clubs throughout the world would be in a unique position to contribute to such an inquiry, which also would seem worthy of an independent commission of the United Nations.

Postscriptum: Whereas I cannot see any special reason to demand a special standard of mental or physical health of professional politicians, on the other hand I find it only reasonable that a certain standard of conduct and knowledge (of, for instance, sociology, economics, etc.) be demanded of them. Even teachers in elementary schools have to fulfill certain personal and professional requirements. Clergymen have to have a basic knowledge of theology, besides personal qualifications. Only a thoroughly and very long-trained medical man can become a Surgeon General. But practically anybody can stand for elections to the lawmaking assemblies of our countries, and may suddenly appear on the top stage.

If a university degree of some sort were established for politicians, it would have the advantage of being an entirely internal affair of each country. And the pioneer position is open to the one who wants to set the example!

#### We Need 'Not Normal' Leaders

Holds Theodore T. Molnar Attorney at Law Cuthbert, Ga.

ANYONE who travelled in Germany just prior to the election of Hitler was informed that Hitler was mad. The daily press fully and openly discussed his mental condition. The German people elected him due to circumstances pre-

vailing in the world at that time, not because they considered him sane. No board of scientists could have kept Hitler from taking office in 1933.

"Science" is a word with broad meanings. The true scientist of today would have

been ridiculed, probably burned at the stake, in the past. Often scientists disagree in regard to the sanity of a person accused of a crime. How do we know but that such disagreement in the future might disrupt Governments instead of stabilizing them.

Who would select the scientists? Since true science is controversial by its



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#### 1953 INDEX For The ROTARIAN

State

A COMPLETE index of volumes 82 and 83 (1953) of THE ROTAR-IAN will be available shortly. Club officers and committeemen will find articles listed under Community Service, Vocational Service, Club Service, International Service, and other major facets of Rotary activities. Rotarians desiring a copy, gratis, are urged to send orders immediately to:

THE ROTARIAN 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

### Fathers and Sons in York

They're found in Rotary together-these 26 Pennsylvania Rotarians (dads are named first).



(1-2) Edward and Michael Bowser; (3-4) Carl and Carl Beasley, Jr.; (5-6) Joseph and Joseph Lehmayer, Jr.; (7-8) Philip and Robert L. Young; (9-10) Earle L. and William T. Wolf; (11-12) Benjamin and Benjamin Root, Jr.; (13-14) Fred A. and Jack Hespenheide;

(15-16) McLean and William B. Stock.

(17-18) Guy A. and Henry B. Leader; (19-20) Horace D. and H. Dietz Keller, Jr.; (21-22) Harry and R. Donald Ness; (23-24) Samuel F. and Marshall Gregory; (25-26) Joseph B. and Joseph B. Anderson, Jr.

very nature, who would decide which school of science should prevail? Who would vouch for the character and the normalcy of the scientist? While knowledge is power, character is even more so. Nuclear scientists have sold out their nations in time of war. What assurance do we have that this would not be repeated?

Who shall enforce the decisions of scientists? Tiberius became emperor at the head of an army. Would he have stopped in his march on Rome simply because some board of scientists declared him abnormal?

The greatest argument against the proposal is that it defeats democratic processes. We have fought three wars in this century to preserve the democratic way of living. The proposed method of selecting leaders is the exact antithesis of democracy. If we provide a supergovernment on top of the supergovernment we are now creating in the United Nations, no matter what we call it-science, normalcy, dictatorship-we have created a power which, in time to come, might devour us. We would subject ourselves to a power which cannot be defeated because it operates under

the name of science and, like religion, it might deal with the intangible.

But do we desire normalcy in our leaders? The world is not normal, never has been. History is a story of great changes, upheavals, developments. Great leaders have never been normal. Their very abnormalcy makes them great leaders. The threat of atom and hydrogen calls for great leaders who are not normal but beyond the comprehension of normal men. They will be found, if at all, not by scientific examinations but by an honest effort of those who seriously strive toward a betterment of

What is, then, the answer? More than ever, thinking people believe that the solution lies in improved citizens at large. Not normalcy in leading but normalcy in following. With improved education, dissemination of information, and, above all, honesty, the world

The world is a looking glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.-Thackeray.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

should be better able to cope with the coming problems of the century.

Many of us believe that the world is getting better and not worse. Whether we are improving fast enough to forestall the threatened cataclysm will decide the fate of the free world. In the meantime we have entered upon a plan of democracy which will take many years to complete. Let's go along that plan and improve our methods instead of looking for a new plan. Honest jurors, honest voters—unselfish, unbiased, and free from prejudice—will contribute toward the solution of our problems more than all the scientific examinations of our leaders.

#### International Jurist Says 'No'

By George A. Malcolm Former Justice, Supreme Court of The Philippines Hollywood, Calif.

WHEN I was appointed to a certain position, a newspaper identified me as "young"—I was 35—"and radical." When I retired from that position after two decades of service, another periodical hailed me as a "liberal." And just

the other day a professor of Canberra University in Australia, in reviewing my latest book, labelled me "an orthodox conservative." So be it. Although not conscious of the transition from one viewpoint to another, or



Malcolm

should I say retrogression from one viewpoint to another less advanced, I take my stand as "an orthodox conservative."

One point intrigues me. During a lifetime spent in the Far East I have seen colonialism all but disappear, to be succeeded by dynamic nationalism. I cannot conceive of any leader in those regions submitting to any kind of interrogation from an international board.

As a matter of fact, can you picture such world figures as Churchill or Mac-Arthur or Nehru or Vishinsky allowing psychologists or psychiatrists to determine if he were normal? Their explosive reactions to the suggestion might prove them to be abnormal.

Benjamin Franklin once said of a contemporary that "he was an honest man, often a wise one, but sometimes wholly out of his senses." The man "wholly out of his senses" later became a great President of the United States.

I imagine all of us mortals are a little cracked—that is all except me and thee. And "me and thee" will be shown to be a bit odd should we sponsor a project so far out of the reach of practicability.

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#### Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

this hospital only two days when the Chairman of the Fellowship Committee of the Rotary Club of Panama City, Dave DeCastro, paid me a visit, which he continued several times weekly. While I was a patient a number of other Rotarians, including Louis Martinez, the Club President, visited me frequently, all keenly anxious to do something for me. A weekly progress report was made to members of the Club. After a surgical operation and four weeks' nursing care, I was able to visit the Club and thank the members personally for their kindly interest. Wives of Rotarians entertained my wife, who lived in a hotel, so that we who had known no person in Panama sailed for home December 16 with the best wishes of 100 Rotary friends.

I have visited Rotary Clubs in many countries but never experienced greater kindness than in Panama. I am sure the kindly interest shown me contributed largely to my convalescence. What a grand organization Rotary is!

#### A Mountain-Rule Change

From Bruno B. Haftel, Rotarian Costume-Jewelry Manufacturer Stamford, New York

With great interest I read A. Bryan Marvin's *Mountain Rules* [THE ROTARIAN for February], but the most impor-

tant word in it is repeatedly misspelled. There is no such word as *Vorlager* in the German language. The word which ski instructors in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria use so frequently is *Vorlage* without the "r" at the end. It is the substantive of *Vorlegen*, which means "lean forward."

#### Footnoting 'Witch-Doctoring'

By Charles O. Butler, Rotarian Castings Jobber

Beverly, New Jersey
Richard Gray's Are You Witch-Doctoring Delinquency? [The Rotarian for February] impresses us as a most interesting story, but we wish to take some exception to the historical data involved in the inception of the delinquency program.

Actually the delinquency procedure, as now substantially in effect, was first proposed by Father Lewis A. Hayes, then pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church of Burlington, New Jersey, in an address before the Rotary Club of Beverly, New Jersey, in November, 1949. The Burlington Rotary Club was not chartered until 1952 and quite obviously was erroneously recorded as the locus of Father Hayes' talk.

It has been correctly reported that John Thatcher, of the Rotary Club of Moorestown, heard Father Hayes' address in Beverly, and it might be added that Rotarian Thatcher promptly arranged to have Father Hayes to repeat his talk before the Moorestown Club. In the meantime, however, a Committee of five members of the Beverly Club visited Judge Drenk in his chambers at the Mount Holly courthouse and relayed to him the ideas propounded by Father Hayes.

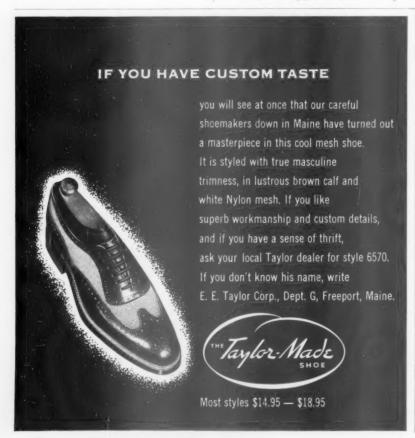
With the two exceptions herein noted we believe that the article is factually correct, as well as exceptionally well written. While the accomplishments recorded are much more important than the actual mechanics of procedure, we feel that some importance must be attached to historical accuracy.

#### 'A Striking Feature'

Noted by Hermann S. Ficke, Rotarian Professor Emeritus of English University of Dubuque Dubuque, Iowa

Easily the finest feature of Rotary is its international character. The number of Rotary Clubs—now more than 8,000—is evidence of its world-wide appeal. The Rotarian for March gives us a striking lesson in this regard. How many Americans, for example, know anything about Surinam, but in an article by Bart and Martha McDowell entitled Surinam in the March issue we read that Rotary spreads understanding among the most diverse groups.

We are proud of our fellow Americans who have distinction in *Rotarians in the News*, but we are equally proud of Rotarians of Israel, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, Uruguay, Cuba, England, and France whose names one notes in various features of the Magazine.



### By Their Signs

By JOHN H. STARIE

Rotarian, Franklin, N. H.

OFTEN as men drive around the country they see the familiar Rotary road sign outside a town. The wheel says that here they may find fellowship and new acquaintances. It talks of civic-minded men who put the good of the community first. It reminds them that like bodies of men, differing only in language and color of skin, pursue the same ideals of fellowship and service in every part of the world. The Rotary wheel is a warming friend on a lonely road.

Sometimes, however, the wheel is dingy and illegible. The paint that once proclaimed Rotary for all men to read has faded. The voice of a living force is no longer heard.

Such a sign leads a visitor to wonder about the other banners the Club hangs out in its community. When first founded, it proclaimed its adherence to the ideal of service. It helped children, it sponsored boys' work, it supervised Summer camps, it engaged in community improvement. Every meeting showed its energy, every activity its service. Non-Rotarians knew that the sound of the bell meant that good things were getting done when good fellows got together at Rotary.

The visitor unfortunate enough to follow these faded signs to their Club may encounter a glassy stare across the lobby. It almost examines his wallet, checks the condition of his bridgework, and demands assurance that his politics are right. Or he is given the extraspecial glacé treatment, left to find his own meal ticket and secure his own make-up card.

At the luncheon table (yes, members straggle in late because the President got detained) the man on the right talks to the man on his right, and the man on the left to the man on his left. The visitor tries to comment on the weather to the other side of the table, but there taxes are being damned. So he chases the last lone pea around his solitary plate.

Throughout the meeting there is no evidence that the Club is challenged. The singing is perfunctory (across the table they keep right on talking); the President's rituals are stilted (the visitor suspects the same formulas of introduction, gratitude, and grace are repeated week after week); the Committee activity is nonexistent. A local clergyman talks on brotherhood—but half these brethren have sneaked out the back door.

So all the signs have faded, and nothing is left but a group of indifferent men more concerned with lengthening their belts than with ideals of service. They live on the strength of what they once did. Sure, they say, we've always helped crippled children, we've always sponsored this-and-that, we've always raised money to send youngsters to camp. Yes, but, gentlemen, are you doing it now? Your signs don't say so.

Signs grow aged and tired; so do men; so do ideals. Then the community sees only the luncheon, the old, retreaded stories. And thus by signs it judges Rotary.

Yet the remedy is simple. The road-

side wheel needs only to be scraped and repainted, for the steel is there. Dress it up, give it a voice, and it will tell the passing stranger that Rotary *lives* here.

The Club itself needs only to strip down to first principles. When it again finds the bedrock of "Service above Self," its members will reach beyond themselves to a new fellowship. Its meetings will snap. They will be full of reports of things accomplished and plans projected. Its members will be there because they hate to be away. The community will grow in spirit: its people will know why Rotary is there.

The signs, all of them, will speak again.





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A New Start in MAFFRA

CILOSE to the foothills of Mount Baw Baw in the Australian State of Victoria is Maffra, a small Rotary community whose population spurted up by several hundred not long ago. No—oil wasn't struck there, nor diamonds discovered. Our newcomers came from Europe to begin life anew in our town. In the newspapers of the world they're known as "displaced persons." We call them New Australians. This little story is about one of them, Konstantyn Himmelreich, and how Rotary in Maffra has already influenced his life.

A Ukrainian, Konstantyn came to Maffra with his wife and two children. Later he arranged for his parents to come to Australia, too. Together they lived in a small house in our community, and Konstantyn worked as a laborer for the Victorian Railways, in accordance with his agreement with the Government.

In the assimilation of New Australians, the Maffra Rotary Club saw an opportunity for the extension of its work in the fourth avenue of service. Thus, as part of an International Service program, Konstantyn Himmelreich was invited to attend a Rotary Club meeting and to give an address. He accepted, but the day before the meeting tragedy struck the Himmelreichs. Their home was destroyed by fire.

While smoke still rose from the ruins, a Maffra Rotarian visited the homeless family to offer consolation and to learn their most pressing needs. Emergency relief was immediately provided by the Red Cross, and the president of the Shire of Maffra, after a meeting with Rotarians, visited the Himmelreichs and launched a public appeal to raise funds for them.

Then the Maffra Rotary Club went to work in earnest. At its meeting the day after the fire, Club members donated £25 to the Himmelreich fund. Next, Fred Drury, a master builder in our Club, stood up and reported that he had diverted a truck



load of building materials from another construction project to an allotment earmarked for Konstantyn Himmelreich, and he further agreed to organize the rebuilding of the home by voluntary effort. Soon the voice of Jack Wilton, a plumber, was heard. He would look after the plumbing. Herman Rautman, the Club's electrician member, took on the wiring of the building. Then, to make it a job for the entire membership, all Maffra Rotarians were invited to help with hammers and saws.

The fire occurred on a Wednesday afternoon. By the following Friday the foundation for a new three-room cottage was in, and toward evening of that same day the house was taking shape. Sunday night it was ready for emergency occupancy, and a few days later water and electricity were connected. Once again Konstantyn Himmelreich and his family were living in their own home. They also had sufficient funds from the community-wide appeal to pay for the building materials used and to furnish the new home, with a small amount left for contingencies.

In a land new to them and among new friends, the Himmelreich family learned firsthand how Rotary's ideal of service works in a Rotary Club and through it to an entire community. It resulted in rekindled happiness for this New Australian family, and Maffra Rotarians glowed a bit, too, for they felt that this was a time when "he gives twice who gives quickly."

-Bernard J. Blanchen Rotarian, Maffra, Australia

On the third day after the fire, the new Himmelreich house is already under roof, and is being walled. Mafra Rotarians and other volunteers wield the tools, as the three-room cottage nears completion for occupancy.



### Reporting: Board Action

W ITH all but one of its 14 members present—the Immediate Past President being unavoidably absent—the Board of Directors of Rotary International held its annual midyear meeting at the Central Office of the Secretariat in Chicago, Illinois, in January. In day and evening sessions, the Board dealt with some 100 different items on its agenda. Here is a summary of some of its decisions. The Board:

—Authorized the payment of expenses of District Governors-Nominee to the Convention, as well as the International Assembly, effective with the 1954 (Seattle) Convention.

—Received the report of the Committee for Clarifying and Improving Relationships between Member Clubs and the Board of Directors of Rotary International and took decisions on 14 "Recommendations" of the Committee. All were reported in an article What You Said Re: Rotary in The ROTARIAN for March, 1954.

-Reviewed the Findings of the 1953 Rotary Institute and

Reiterated the Board's belief that the proposed purchase of the birthplace of Paul Harris in Racine, Wisconsin, and the conversion of it into a museum would not be in harmony with Paul Harris' own expressed wishes that funds of Rotary shall not be used for material memorials but for the purpose of advancing international understanding.

Agreed that the appointment of a Findings Committee and an Agenda Committee, which is currently the practice of the President, be continued.

Joined in the opinion that international student projects by Clubs and Districts should be encouraged on the undergraduate level to distinguish them from the RI Foundation Fellowships program, which is on the graduate level, and such projects should be supplemental to the RI Foundation Fellowships program.

Agreed that business-relations conferences offer opportunity for Clubs to further the Vocational Service avenue of the Object of Rotary and that the practice of making information about such activities available to Rotary Clubs is to be continued.

Reiterated the Board's decision that it is inadvisable that Rotary International present to the retiring President a special Past President's badge.

Recognized that topics for discussion by the Rotary Institute for Present and Past Officers were within the province of the Rotary Institute Agenda Committee and the Moderator of the Institute to determine.

Reiterated the statement on the "United Nations" adopted by the Board in 1951-52 as published in the Manual of Procedure and thus did not adopt a new statement proposed

by the Institute.

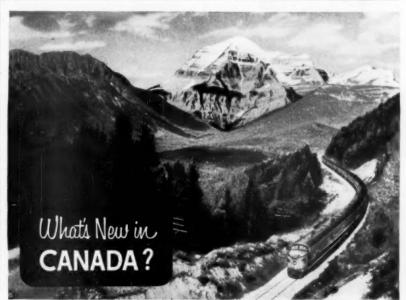
—Agreed to submit the following seven Proposed Enactments to the 1954 Convention:

To provide for a Magazine Committee which shall give advice to the Board concerning the publication of the Magazine in conformity with the procedure to which the Magazine Committee has agreed in principle and in accordance with which it has operated for more than a year.

To modify the provisions relating to meetings of the Council of Past Presidents to provide that the Council may discuss not only such topics as are approved by the Board in advance of the meeting, but also freedom to discuss additional topics, pertinent to the good of Rotary, initiated by members of the Council.

To provide for the use of the single transferable vote in balloting for officers at the Convention in accordance with action taken by the 1953 (Paris) Convention that this matter be withdrawn and referred to the Board for study and report to the Convention.

To modify the provisions relating to nominations for President by member Clubs so as to reduce to a minimum the interval between the



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date of distribution of the report of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International and the time provided for notifying member Clubs concerning nominations, if any, by member Clubs.

To make the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International more representative by providing for election of the four members from the U.S.A. and Bermuda, as recommended by the "Clarifying Committee."

To provide for a biennial Council on Legislation as recommended by the "Clarifying Committee."

Relating to the composition of the Council on Legislation in accordance with the recommendation of the "Clarifying Committee."

(Full text of proposed legislation offered by the Board and others will be distributed to all Clubs not later than 90 days before the opening of the 1954 Convention. The Board has agreed to restyle this booklet to add background information on each Proposed Enactment and Proposed Resolution.)

—Agreed that attendance at the 1954 District Assemblies shall be limited to incoming Club Presidents and Club Secretaries, the District Governor-Nominee, past RI officers, participants in the Assembly program, and Club and/or District Chairmen of Golden Anniversary Committees.

-Encouraged the scheduling of 1954-55 District Conferences (Golden Anniversary Conferences) during the period set for the Golden Anniversary (February 23-June 2, 1955). Recognizing that the period established by the By-Laws for holding Conferences expires on March 15, 1955, and realizing it would be impossible for many Districts to hold the Conferences in the limited period from February 23 to March 15, the Board, as an exceptional procedure, authorized the holding of the 1954-55 Conferences after March 15, 1955, if desired. This decision does not contemplate that District Conferences and District Assemblies should be held conjointly, it being the opinion of the Board that the holding of a separate District Assembly is highly desirable.

—Reviewed plans for the Golden Anniversary Convention and for special Golden Anniversary material to be fursished to the District Governors for

1954-55.

—Approved plans to lay the cornerstone at the Rotary International Headquarters Building in Evanston, Illinois, at 3 P.M. on Sunday, May 16, 1954.

—Nominated the following Directors-Nominee from outside United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland for membership on the Board of Directors for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56: O. D. A. Oberg, Sydney, Australia; Alphonse Fiévez, Soignies, Belgium; and Ernesto Imbassahy de Mello, Niterói, Brazil.

—Appointed the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Members-at-Large of the ENAEMAC for 1954-55 as follows: Chairman, C. P. H. Teenstra, Hilversum, The Netherlands; Vice-Chairman, Elias Sandvig, Kopervik, Norway; Members-at-Large, Raymond Julien-Pagès, Le Puy en Velay, France; Augustin J. Catoni, Beirut, Lebanon; and Fritz Gysin, Zurich, Switzerland.

—Approved the report of the Committee for the 1954 Regional Conference for Europe, North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean Region to be held in Ostend, Belgium, September 10-13, 1954.

—Acted upon proposals of the Districts concerned and recommendations of the Districting Committee to regroup Clubs as follows (subject to the provisions of Section 1 of Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International):

Effective July 1, 1954:

District 84 to become Districts 84 and 95.

Districts 118, 119, 121, and 122 to become Districts 118, 119, 121, 122, and 140.

District 194 to become Districts 194

Districts 202, 204, and 206 to become Districts 202, 204, 205, and 206.

District 253 to become Districts 253 and 254.

District 255 to become Districts 255 and 256.

District 257 to become Districts 257 and 258.

Effective July 1, 1955:

District 158 to become Districts 158 and 159.

—Developed and adopted a Statement Re: Participation in Political Affairs (see page 9).

—Urged the coöperation of the District Governors and Clubs in making a direct appeal to nonsubscribing English-speaking Rotarians to subscribe voluntarily to the official Magazine of Rotary International.

#### Miracle

I planted it in early Spring,
When days were damp and cold;
A scrawny root, and thorny thing,
Repulsive to behold.
And with my chore completed,
I put it from my mind,
And hastily retreated,
More timely chores to find.

So, as the season lengthened,
Mid sunny days and rain,
The scrawny root was strengthened
E'er I returned again;
And through its thorny fashion
Of wry complexity,
God in His great compassion
Had made a rose for me.

-E. WAYNE DONALDSON Rotarian, Belmont, Mass.

#### Rotary in World Affairs

[Continued from page 11]

ideal of service best finds expression where there is liberty of the individual, freedom of thought, speech, and assembly, freedom of worship, freedom from persecution and aggression, and freedom from want and fear.

Freedom, justice, truth, sanctity of the pledged word, and respect for human rights are inherent in Rotary principles and are also vital to the maintenance of international peace and order and to human progress.

Each Rotarian is expected to make his individual contribution to the achievement of the ideal inherent in the fourth avenue of service.

Each Rotarian is expected to so order his daily personal life and business and professional activities that he will be a loyal and serving citizen of his own country.

Each Rotarian, wherever located, working as an individual, should help to create a well-informed public opinion. Such opinion will inevitably affect governmental policies concerned with the advancement of international understanding and goodwill toward all peoples.

As a world-minded Rotarian:

(a) He will look beyond any national patriotism and consider himself as sharing responsibility for the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

(b) He will resist any tendency to act in terms of national or racial superiority.

(c) He will seek and develop common grounds for agreement with peoples of other lands.

(d) He will defend the rule of law and order to preserve the liberty of the individual so that he may enjoy freedom of thought, speech, and assembly, freedom from persecution and aggression, and freedom from want and fear.

(e) He will support action directed toward improving standards of living for all peoples, realizing that poverty anywhere endangers prosperity everywhere.

(f) He will uphold the principles of justice for mankind, recognizing that these are fundamental and must be world-wide.

(g) He will strive always to promote peace between nations and will be prepared to make personal sacrifices for that ideal.

(h) He will urge and practice a spirit of understanding of every other man's beliefs, as a step toward international goodwill, recognizing that there are certain basic moral and spiritual standards which, if practiced, will ensure a richer, fuller life.

Rotary Clubs should not engage in any corporate effort to influence Governments, world affairs, or international policies, but should devote their energies toward informing the individual Rotarian in these important matters, so that he will develop an enlightened and constructive attitude of mind.

Rotary International consists of Rotary Clubs, located in many countries with many points of view. Therefore, no corporate action or corporate expression of opinion will be taken or given by Rotary International on political subjects.

Add this statement to those preceding it and to the one which begins this article, and you have a fairly complete picture of official Rotary policy, as evolved in Board decisions and Convention resolutions, toward the contemporary world. In a nutshell, corporate activity will be (and has been) confined to informing the individual Rotarian as to the facts of a given situation; action thereon is up to the individual. He will consider his national patriotism as a step toward the development of his international world-consciousness, which will be the basis of the "one world" we all are striving to reach.

HOW HAS this worked out? If you look for immediate results from, say, an international exchange of students or a relief project, you'll not find in them any solution of modern tensions. By the same token, if you are willing to look at potentialities already showing promise, you can take the Rotary Foundation Fellowships. Here is a project, divorced corporately from the administration of Rotary International, yet deriving its financial support from thousands of individuals and Clubs. It has sent more than 500 young people to countries other than their own for advanced study.

This relationship is double-acting. The young people gain and bring home a broader understanding of their world which they disseminate in terms of understanding. And they bring greater specific knowledge to bear in their businesses and professions. That is a large-scale concrete example of how individual Rotarians have met their obligations under these policy declarations.

How have Rotarians been informed as to world problems? Part of the responsibility, of course, is theirs; but they have been supplied with an abundance of material on which to base their decisions and actions-material available only to Rotarians and not in the general press. Thus it was with the United Nations; Rotarians have been kept informed through special reports of their own observers; in fact, Rotary International was one of the consultative organizations represented at the San Francisco organizing conference. The Board at that time took the position that Rotary Clubs might well take such steps as would inform Rotarians (and non-Rotarians) as to the purposes and far-reaching importance of the

As a result, a comprehensive stream

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of informative bulletins, reports, articles, program suggestions, and the like flowed to Rotary Clubs from 1945 onward. By 1952 the Board decided the primary requirements had been met, the information had been supplied, and the special efforts were discontinued and left to the information offices of the U. N. itself.

Surely here was an example of supplying information. That Rotarians reached their own conclusions is amply evidenced by their pro-and-con mail to their officers and Board. It would be impossible to say that this plan or that plan of world organization satisfies more than a substantial minority of Rotarians—another example of why Rotary International can take no corporate action and remain a living entity.

But again, these are large matters. How have the individual Club and member met their obligations? There was the affair in Lund, Sweden, in the Fall of 1953 when the Clubs of District 85 originated a look into the future of civilization.\* In cooperation with their university, they assembled 57 young students from 18 different nations for an assessment of the course of civilization. No world-shaking pronunciamentos emerged from the meeting, but 57 students who ultimately will affect in one way or another the course of history came away with a better (and common) understanding of contemporary trends. And understanding of a problem is the indispensable first step toward solution.

Or look at the Rotary Educational Foundation of Atlanta, an activity of the Rotary Club of that Southern U.S. city. It set a pattern which has been followed to one degree or another by a number of other Rotary Clubs as well as other altruistic groups. Beginning with \$550 more than 30 years ago, it now is capitalized at \$120,000-all for the aid of students. The Foundation has loaned more than \$340,000 to deserving students; it has made grants to some 40 outstanding students of government, it has sent five farm boys overseas to live in Danish homes-and all because individual Rotarians working through their individual Clubs have helped finance and have guided youth.

How about the individual as one man? Has he applied his mind and talents to the job of making the world more peaceable by making it more understanding? Obviously, not everyone has so acted, but there are far more heart-warming examples of individual action to help fellow beings across the sea than you might imagine. Only a few can be reported at any one time, but there is the case of Rotarian L. V. Winks, of Palmerston North, New Zealand. Operator of a woolen mill, he was

\*See A Look at Things to Come in Lund, THE ROTARIAN for January, 1954.

bothered by the problem of waste resulting from the ends of cloth rolls. The pieces were too short for manufacturing into adult clothing; they could only be discarded.

But, through his Rotary Club, he heard about the plight of war refugees who lacked clothing. The thought occurred to him that their children must also lack clothing—and an idea flamed. The short roll ends could be made into children's clothing; Rotary Clubs would distribute them where needed.

He took the idea to his employees; they responded with a will; even office girls asked to be instructed in operation of the machines so they could participate in what amounted to an old-fashioned sewing bee—all after hours on their own time, using the mill machinery and materials. Rotary Clubs did distribute—and possibly some children in the Po Valley of Italy or in war-torn Korea were saved because a Rotarian down under acted in accord with the principles of International Service.

There are many other examples, from the sponsorship of forums to discuss current problems to the Rotarians who, as individuals, finance the whole cost of a Rotary Foundation Fellowship. There are the four levels of noncorporate activity cross-cutting Rotary as a whole, such as in the Foundation, which is Rotary-wide; the District level, where entire Districts, on their own initiative, coöperate on some International Service; the Club level; and, finally, the individual level.

And, in the final analysis, lessons of history teach us that the problem of universal peace is not going to be solved by governmental action; it is going to be solved when enough individuals of the world make up their minds that "man shall no longer lift sword against man." This is where Rotary's contribution is potentially the most significant since it helps them make up their minds.



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# The People . . . When Assembled

By J. E. LeROSSIGNOL

Rotarian, Lincoln, Nebr.

According to the derivation of the words, it looks as though there can be little in common between democracy and aristocracy. By definition, the former is government by the people, too many of whom are ignorant, vicious, and incompetent; while the latter theoretically is the rule of the best. But when the practical questions arise as to who are the best and how they may be selected to rule, the people come to their own and cannot be put out of court.

As a matter of fact, the aristocracies of the past, composed of the so-called "best people," have not lived up to the definition, for too often they have used their power for their own benefit instead of the general good. By and large, they have not been the best and wisest and, therefore, not real aristocrats. Consequently, in most countries of the Western world they have been supplanted gradually by the middle class who, in their turn, are now threatened by the revolt of the masses.

The great Greek philosopher Aristotle distrusted democracy because he feared mob rule led by demagogues, but he did admit that the people when assembled might have collective wisdom enabling them to pass certain laws and elect magistrates better than the few aristos could do it. In his great work, *Politics*, he wrote:

"The people, when they are assembled, have a combination of qualities which enables them to deliberate wisely and judge soundly. . . . They should exercise deliberative and judicial functions; in particular they should elect the magistrates and examine their conduct at the end of their tenure."

This mixture of direct and representative democracy was fairly successful in small city-States like Athens, where the free citizens were few in number and highly intelligent, though it was too often followed by oligarchy and tyranny.

The same sort of collective wisdom in the discussion of public affairs and the election of local officials may be found in the New England town meeting, where everyone knows everyone else and the selectmen are usually among the best. But what of our big cities, states, and the nation at large, where popular assemblies are impracticable and government must be carried on indirectly by elected representatives of whom the voters know little or nothing?

The practical problems involved are very difficult, but if people were suffi-

ciently intelligent and were inspired by the ideals of both democracy and aristocracy, they surely could, if they would, elect the near-best and wisest as their representatives and leaders. Thus in a measure they could realize a State which would be at once democracy and aristocracy. In fact, something like that exists today in the United States, Great Britain, and some other countries of the Western world.

To that end all educational forces the family, the school, the church, and the rest—must preach the gospel of good government in season and out of season, and work together for the training of the rising generation in wisdom and virtue. In this vital endeavor my Rotary Club and yours have large rôles to play—and they are playing them. Indeed, aren't our Clubs aristocratic democracies in themselves, made up as they are of selected business and professional men dedicated to the service of other human beings?

To be sure, the ideals of democracy and aristocracy have never yet been fully realized in this world, but we may have them for nspiration and guidance. Thus Plato, writing of his ideal republic, puts these memorable words in the mouth of Socrates:

"In heaven, I replied, there is laid up a pattern of it, methinks, which he who desires may behold, and beholding may set his own house in order. But whether such an one exists, or ever will exist in fact, is no matter; for he will live after the manner of that city, having nothing to do with any other."



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets: (S) Summer: (W) Winter.

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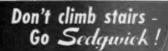
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#### Goal of Education

Russell Grow, Rotarian President, McKendree College Lebanon, Illinois

It now becomes obvious that education is the whole of life: that each of us plays an important part in it, and that each of us is responsible for the direction it takes. If we would serve men adequately, we must so live that we shall contribute to the life in our communities in such a way that life is lived on increasingly higher levels. This is the road to freedom and is education's goal; it is the good life to which all of us have the right to aspire.—From a Rotary Club address.

#### 'What's Wrong with Work?'

LOYAL PHILLIPS, Rotarian Newspaper Publisher St. Petersburg, Florida

It used to be that people expected and hoped for opportunity; now they demand security. Could it be that this

change of heart might cause a breakdown of that virile spirit and the vital drive which made America great? Some young people don't even apply for jobs anymore. Instead they "seek an association"—or they desire to "form a connection" with your firm. When they come in



Phillips

for an interview, they ask you right off the bat: "What are the hours?"; "Will I get a two-week vacation?"; "Do you have a five-day week?" These pitiful peckerwoods are actually frightened that they might be asked to put in a full week's work—and they shrink from such a possibility. What's wrong with work that it should frighten us so terribly? . . . If there was ever in history a clear call for all-out effort, that time is now!—From a Rotary Club address.

#### The Hospital and the Community

Lou Adams Superintendent of Nurses La Grange, Georgia

The rôle played by religion must not be overlooked in any consideration of the history of hospitals. There have been periods of retrogression as well as progression in the evolution of hospitals. Experiments and scientific discoveries and public enlightment have been necessary to aid in breaking down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice. The evolution of the hospital has been accomplished in cycles. It has had dark ages and golden ages. But never in its history has it possessed the quality and quantity of scientific care for the sick as it has today; never before has its influence been so extensive and so widespread; never before has it played so important a part in the life of the community.-From an address to the Rotary Club of La Grange, Georgia.

#### Time for a Big Question

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Rotarian Oil Refiner Port Arthur, Texas

How many of you businessmen remember your first customer, your first client, or your first sale of goods or services? Maybe you had a big opening, did a lot of advertising, received a lot of flowers and good wishes, or maybe you just took a job or hung out your shingle and went to work and hoped. Whatever the details of your start, you used some means of publicity, of letting the people know. But the moment you shook hands with your first customer or your coworker, that was the beginning of your public-relations department.

First of all, you wanted to be of service to your public: that's why you went into business. Your public includes your customers, your co-workers, your employees, and the residents of your town, your neighbors, everyone with whom you directly or indirectly come in contact. Then, of course, you wanted these

#### **April Violets**

Whenever violets in April rain
Lift their sweet faces to smile up at me,
Another smile breaks through gray mist again
To stir my heart with poignant memory—
How Mother loved the tiny purple heads
That faithfully, at this same time each year,
Brought Spring's first token to her garden beds;
Oh, Mother seemed a part of April here—
Now, Winter past, these blossoms smile once more—
Her violets along their purple way—
And I, through my swift tears, find solace, for
Remembrance holds such loveliness today!
—Lois A. Sullivan

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To an as ye unknown friend in Latin America . . . You may get his name in various ways. For instance, write to that Latin-American Rotarian whom you have met, asking him to name someone—of, say, your own vocation—in his community who would like to receive Revista Rotaria. Or simply ask The Rotarian for suggestions.

NOW THINK of folks closer to home, for a good neighborhood is a two-way street . . . Many a man and woman is studying Spanish these days. More and more schools are teaching it to children. For two dollars and fifty cents you can send Revista Rotaria . . . To that friend who likes to read Spanish. (Christmas is coming.)

To son or daughter in college or high school.

To a library—high school, college, public. To the teacher of Spanish in your school or community.

YES—two dollars and fifty cents will do that. But more dollars and more cents will do more—even supply a Spanish class in your high school or college with copies. Perhaps that suggests a practical and timely little International Service activity for your Rotary Club. Or maybe you or your Club would like to send, say, a half dozen subscriptions to key men of your own business or profession in any Central or South American country. That is easy. The ROTARIAN will be glad to take care of that—or to pass your request on to an appropriate Rotary Club.

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people to know what you could do for them so you advertised. Good public-relations comes in two parts: serving the public (as a good Rotarian you put "Service above Self"), and telling the public about it. . . .

Do you still greet your customers with the same interest and enthusiasm, the same desire to serve that you displayed at the first meeting? Is your first customer still a customer? How many of the first ten or the first 100 names on the ledger are still with you? And now you may answer this in the privacy of your own conscience: "Am I a successful businessman?"—From Service, publication of the Rotary Club of Port Arthur, Texas.

#### 'America for Me . . .'

MADAM BESA SKLARSKY Lecturer and Dramatics Director Bristol, Tennessee

America for me is faith in justice. This country is organized out of a desire for justice and to prove that justice can be established in all factors of life and can and should be maintained in spite of all obstacles in political and social environment. When I think of those wise and noble men fighting and struggling for the right to live in decent conditions, when I think of them gathered together forming the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, then I know that those men wanted the spirit of justice to survive and live forever. They were not bitter and cruel like the dictators of their time. They wanted justice for one and all. This noble heritage they left for humanity. Justice is the noblest gift to humanity and America will always have faith in justice .-From an address before the Rotary Club of Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee.

#### Clarion Call

P. Narasinga Rao, Rotarian Advocate Visakhapatnam, India

Service to the community is a vital need in an imperfect world. Around him and before him the thinking man notices the disparity, the inequality, and the incongruity in the fabric of society and in the community: the haves and the have-nots, the well placed and the ill placed, the more fortunate and the less fortunate, some revelling in luxury, others starving, ill clad, and devoid of the bare necessities of life. Here is the challenge to service, the clarion call of Rotary to help to establish a universal brotherhood of fellow beings, working for the commonweal, to bring about a human standard of living and to raise the lot of the less fortunate among the community-From a Rotary Club ad-

#### 'Add Something to Their Lives'

BARNEY M. Cox, Accountant Leitchfield, Kentucky

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above us, below us, and all around us. If we love people, we are interested in their problems and we want to help them. We shall never desire to sell a service they do not need and cannot use. We shall be anxious to add something to their lives which will give them a warm, happy glow when they think of us. And when we have multiplied that happy glow two or three billion times or so, nothing but happiness can come to this earth, and nothing but happiness can remain. I say to you: make a worthwhile contribution to this troubled world, take your religion to work with you, and discover the unspeakable joy that comes from loving people and loving to serve people too .- From an address before the Rotary Club of Leitchfield, Kentucky.

#### Know the Other Fellow

W. R. CARTER Telephone-Company Auditor Jackson, Mississippi

Do you know the other fellow well enough and understand him well enough to apply the Golden Rule properly? Sure, you don't want the other fellow to mistreat you physically, rob you, or browbeat you, and you won't do those things to him. But do you know him well enough to appreciate that the two of you differ in many ways-your ideals differ, your likes and dislikes are not the same, many of your basic aims and wants and the things from which you derive satisfaction are far, far apart? Also, these basic aims and ideals are subject to change in a man as times and economic conditions change. Do you see them as they take place? Our problem is to understand people well enough to know what causes them to do as they do and to think as they think .-From an address before the Rotary Club of Yazoo, Mississippi.

#### Roots of War

Mortimer Stone, Rotarian Chief Justice, Supreme Court Denver, Colorado

We have learned that wars do not come from the wicked will of a single ruler or a little group, but from underlying causes affecting whole peoples. They come from conflicting and mutually intolerable ideologies, such as those of Marxism and Christianity. They come from economic pressures resulting from such things as excess populations, hungry and demanding room to live. They come from the patriotic zeal of nationalism and the difficulties of mixed populations and the spirit of imperialism built on patriotism. They come from excess militarism; the building of great armaments and the substitution of guns for butter make for bitterness at existing conditions and overconfidence in improving them by force. They come from the potent forces of fear and hate and revenge, hanging over from old wars and old oppressions. They come from blundering and incompetent as well as overambitious rulers, and from the narrow selfishness which fails to see that in this shrinking world we are all neighbors and that hunger and squalor

and bitterness anywhere are likely to stir a revolt which will spread to our own shores.

#### 'Not a Pleasant Job'

ROBERT W. HARPER, Hon. Rotarian Lieutenant General, U. S. Air Force Belleville, Illinois

Rotary is built on the foundation of dignifying all reputable areas of human enterprise, and of fostering peace and understanding through that common dignity. I think you have no stronger supporter in the drive for peace and understanding than the military man, for he must carry the load when all other instruments of national policy fail. It's he who must implement the final, drastic measures to ensure the safety and security of a nation when emergency strikes. It is not a pleasant job.—From a Rotary Club address.

#### Lift More Than One's Weight

J. A. Hager, Surface-Coatings Mfr. President, Rotary Club Grand Rapids, Michigan

No man is worthily a Rotarian who cannot and does not lift more than his own weight in business. No man is worthily a Rotarian who is not a center of enlightenment for his community. No man is worthily a Rotarian who does

#### Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



Here's an answer to the question "Can a dog climb a tree?" Mrs. C. H. Rinehart, of Madill, Okla., camera-noted "Spotty" as he climbed a tree to retrieve a rock placed in the crotch.

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#### Re: The Ideal Club

RAJ KISHORE PRASAD, Rotarian Senior Advocate Supreme Court of India Patna, India

An ideal Rotary Club is one in which the members regularly gather together with smiling faces and a cordial grasp of

the hand. Each is eager to meet the other. There are no cliques or intrigues. Competition for office is not attended by bitterness, and failure to secure them is taken in a sportsmanlike manner. Every member is zealous, is attempting to fulfill the Object of Rotary-



Prasad

the ideal of service.

And to achieve these goals:

1. The quality of the members should be good-in short, members who willingly practice "Service above Self."

2. Each member should look at every question objectively. The guiding principle should be not who is right, but what is right.

3. Technicalities of rules of procedure and the Constitution should be observed.

4. An office in a Club should be looked upon more as a responsibility than as a post of honor.

5. There should be more work and less talk.

6. The most sincere and tactful members should be on the Fellowship Committee.

7. Sincere and free amenability to the discipline of the Club should be insisted

8. Bona fide differences of opinion among members should not be stifled.

9. Committees should meet at least once a month.

10. As Rotary attendance is of prime importance, members should be encouraged to attend meetings regularly.

11. Classification principles should be observed faithfully

#### 'Prove My Right , . .'

H. W. FLAMM, Rotarian Variety-Store Owner Rockville, Connecticut

The following lines I give to Rotary. They suggest an allegiance that every good Rotarian should make.

> PROVE MY RIGHT THIS PIN TO WEAR Prove My Right This Pin to Wear By my tasks of every day, By the little words I say, By the friendships which I make, By the roads my footsteps take, My allegiance I proclaim, My allegiance to a name; Prove my right this pin to wear, Pin and name of Rotary to bear.



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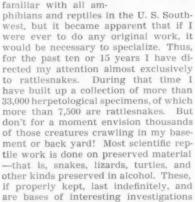


WHAT most people want between themselves and a rattlesnake is distance. but to ROTARIAN LAURENCE M. KLAUBER, head of a San Diego, California, utility company, proximity is a matter of no concern whatsoever. The answer lies in his hobby-herpetology-and here is his story about it.

A WORD with an academic ring to it is herpetology, the name given to a branch of zoology that is concerned only with reptiles and amphibians. I first became interested in it in 1922. when the San Diego Zoo, then a small institution, asked me to classify some

of the specimens it was receiving, and to make suggestions for the proper care of the live snakes in its exhibit. Soon I became so interested in the work that I made it my hobby, and this it has been ever since.

For a while I attempted to become familiar with all am-



Klauber

Like most collecting hobbies, mine divides into two categories: the search for new specimens, and the study of them through the published works of authorities. My field work is necessarily limited to week-ends, and thus I have collected personally only a small number of the specimens in my collection. To the academic phase of it. I have devoted more of my time, and my library on the subject includes some 7,000 books and pamphlets.

relating to the classification of species

and their relationships to each other.

To this field of literature I have contributed, since 1922, about 90 pamphlets and papers on various phases of herpetology, particularly rattlesnakes. The latest pamphlet, Taxonomic Studies of the Rattlesnakes of Mainland Mexico. is a 144-page survey concerned with the classification of these snakes, the object being to analyze their geographical locations, their likenesses, and their differences, so that the species and subspecies can be defined. This is important in its bearing on snake bites, for although all rattlers are venomous, some are much more so because of differences in size and in the toxicity of their venoms. Naturally, the larger kinds, which grow to be six feet or more, are more dangerous than the smaller ones, which may be fully adult when two feet long.

The matter of snake bite is subject to considerable exaggeration. With currently available remedial measures, it is probable that there are not more than 30 to 40 deaths annually in the United States from snake bite. Even these figures may be reduced by improvements in antivenin and other methods of treatment, and it is for this reason that the venoms of different kinds of rattlesnakes must be made available to the institutions working to improve antivenin.

Although I no longer undertake the milking of rattlers, I have removed venom from a good many live onesactually in excess of 5,000. I think I still hold the milking record from a single rattler-a Western diamondback that yielded 3.9 cubic centimeters (about a teaspoonful) of liquid venom from one extraction.

Rattlesnakes belong to a reptilian family known as pit vipers, so named because of a sensory pit on the side of the head, back of and below the nostril. They are found only in the New World, where they range from Canada to Central Argentina. The greatest variety of species is in Southwestern United States and in Mexico, a fact that makes the subject particularly interesting to one living in southern California.

To increase my knowledge of the natural history of rattlesnakes, I have corresponded extensively, especially by sending out questionnaires to forest rangers, game wardens, county agricultural agents, and others whose work takes them into the field where they might observe different kinds of rattlers. In this way I have secured much interesting and useful information on how



Not in Rotarian Klauber's collection though he has milked many like itis this Western diamond rattlesnake.

rattlesnakes live and how they behave. I have also learned much about the folklore aspect of the subject-the tall tales told around campfires to spoof the tenderfoot, many of which come to be regarded as authentic. All this is being incorporated in a book on rattlesnakes, upon which I have been working for eight years.

My interest in rattlesnakes has led me into a stimulating association with professionals in the field, and has made it possible for me to keep abreast of scientific developments. I serve as consulting curator of reptiles at the San Diego Zoo, and also as curator of herpetology at the San Diego Society of Natural History. My relationship with each, however, has been purely advi-

SOLY.

While my hobby is somewhat unusual, it has none of the spectacular or hazardous features that might be expected of it. Without a doubt, the collector of birds' eggs takes many more chances in tree climbing and cliff scaling than does one who studies rattlers. As for actual danger, there is far more in crossing a highway these days than in batting down a rattler's ears-assuming he had ears, which he hasn't.

#### What's Your Hobby?

If you would like to have it listed below— that is, if you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family—drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM. His only request is that you acknowledge correspondence which re-sults from the listing.

sults from the listing.

Stamps: M. C. Kurukulasunya (son of Rotarian—will exchange stamps of the British Empire with young people aged 14-16, 266, Trincomalee St., Kandy, Ceylon.

Stamps: Mrs. J. J. Johnson (wife of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), Box 513, Santa Cruz, Calif., U.S.A.

Stamps and Seals: A. G. Brown (will exchange U. S. stamps for foreign Christmas or tuberculosis seals), 6 Kings Lane, Essex, Conn., U.S.A.

Conn., U.S.A.

Postmarks and Covers: George H. Phillips (collects envelopes and postcards bearing postmarks and slogan cancellations previous to 1940, particularly those of South Dakota towns or Dakota Territory; will exchange first-day covers, postmarks, stamps, 1017 Ninth Ave., Brookings, So. Dak., U.S.A.

Stamps: Blpin Patel (15-year-old nephew of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange).

13. Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, India.

Stamps: Dinkar Patel (13-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes to exchange stamps with boys of same age), 13. Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, India.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

their interest in having pen friends:
Milagros Z. Gozum (19-year-old grand-daughter of Rotarian—vould like to correspond with young people of her own age: also with secretaries to Rotarian,), 51 Escolta, P.O. Box 1199, Manila, The Philippines.
C. S. Pillai (brother of Rotarian—would like to have pen pals with whom he can exchange stamps and magazines), Kulasekarapuram, Mylady, P. O., South India.
Dorothy F. Bentley (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people in other countries; interests are reading, figurine painting, music, dancing, movies), 508 Mountain View Drive, Union, N. Y., U.S.A.
Sally Griffitts (daughter of Rotarian—would like a pen pal aged 8-10 in The Netherlands), 1213 N.E. 94th St., Miami Shores.

Sally Griffitts (daughter of Rotarian— ould like a pen pal aged 8-10 in The Nether-inds), 1213 N.E. 94th St., Miami Shores, la., U.S.A.

Fla., U.S.A.
Janie Thomson (12-year-old daughter of
Rotarian—hobbies are collecting movie-star
photos, roller skating, riding horses), R. R.
No. 6, Columbia City, Ind., U.S.A.
Ravi Prakash Mathur (16-year-old son of
Rotarian—interested in games, novels, movies, writing), 2 A, Muir Road, Allahabad,

Shirley Yeoh (14-year-old niece of Rotarian -wishes correspondence with young people

in the U.S.A., Canada, Europe; hobbies are reading, cycling, collecting popular songs), 28 Fair Park, Ipoh, Federation of Malaya.

K. Jaisree (brother of Rotarlan—wants pen pals interested in exchanging stamps, newspapers, pictorial magazines), Srivilas, Mannar, Mavelikara, India.

Mannar, Mavelikara, India.
Julie Richey (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—will write to young people of other countries aged 12-15; interested in stamp collecting and riding show horses), Sterling Ave., Mount Sterling, Ky., U.S.A.
Alison Rakes (15-year-old niece of Rotarian—wants pen pals anywhere in world except Australia; likes yachting, stamp collecting, sports, music.) St. Annes, 8 Raymond St., Sale, Australia.

Joye Leech (15-year-old niece of Rotarian—desires pen pals from all parts of the world except Australia; interested in stamp and coin collecting, view cards, travel posters), St. Annes, 8 Raymond St., Sale, Australia;

tralia.

Helen Hirst (18-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—would like pen friends in other countries, especially France; hobbies are sports, music, stamps, reading, French), 279 Pakington St., Newtown, Geelong, Australia.

Runa Ilikjalmsdóttir (21-year-old cousin of Rotarian—wunts pen pals her age; collects scarves; likes swimming, skating, skiing, dancing, music), Sudurgata 54, Siglufjördur, Iceland

leeland.
Belle Ponce de Leon (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian — wishes to correspond with young people aged 15-19; hobbies are sports movies, swimming, dancing, stamps, popular music), Noblefranca St., Dumaguete, The Philiming. Philippines

Philippines.
Baby Carrillo (13-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—would like pen friends; interests are stamps, playing plano, church, movies, sports, records), Noblefranca St., Dumaguete, The Philippines.

The Philippines.

Martha Bond Cook (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to hear from people in other parts of world; interested in music, books, sports), P.O. Box 323, Wake Forrest University, Wake Forrest, N. C., U.S.A.

Armando Ilao (18-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals in U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, other countries), Calapan, The Philippines

Philippines.

Christine Basson (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—hobbies are music, swimming, tennis, books, stamps, riding), Simonsvlei Farm, Klapmuts, South Africa.

Marilynn Snelbaker (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with young people; collects stamps and travel folders), P.O. Box 1252, Oroville, Calif.,

U.S.A.
Alan Lee (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian
—wishes to correspond with boys and girls
in other countries; likes swimming, reading,
collecting stamps, movie-star photos, view
cards), 109, Anderson Road, Ipoh, Federation of Malaya.

cards), 109, Anderson Road, Ipoh, Federation of Malaya.

Judith Ann Swan (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals outside U.S.A.; collects dolls, shells, shell jewelry), 311 Guy Park Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y., U.S.A.

Mary Gayle Rehbaum (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with Girl Scouts or Girl Guides, particularly in Australia and the State of Maine; likes swimming and playing the clarinet: collects stamps, shells, dolls), 1274 Seminole, Clearwater, Fla., U.S.A.

Peggy Philp (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—tikes horses, movies, reading, skating, swimming; will correspond with anyone with the same interests), 509 Riverdale Ave., Calgary, Alta, Canada.

Fennie A. Burgos (19-year-old nece of Rotarian—will exchange pencils, postcards, key holders, stickers), Normal Hall, Taft Ave., Manila, The Philippines.

Ann Cooper (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—vould like nen nets outside tweeter.

Ave., Manila, The Philippines.

Ann Cooper (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals outside Australia; enjoys swimming, tennis, horseback riding, photography, outdoor life), 331 Lennox St., Maryborough, Australia.

nox st., Maryborough, Austrana.

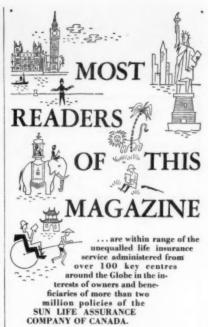
Barbara Byrne (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to correspond with young people aged 13-16 in The Philippines, U.S.A., South America, France; interests include music, painting, sports, reading, stamps), 173 Church St., Mudgee, Australia.

Ruth Cumming (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in any part of British Commonwealth), 190 Lake Shore Road, Haileybury, Ont., Canada.

Noted, maneyoury, Ont., Canada.
Nicki Spengler (7-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—would like pen pals in other coun-tries; interested in trading cards; likes to play the piano), 1226 Garrison Ave., Rock-ford, Ill., U.S.A.

Bill Missett (14-year-old son of Rotarian— wants pen pals aged 12-15 outside U.S.A., especially in British possessions), 111 Brewer Ave., Suffolk, Va., U.S.A.

-THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



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# Stripped GEARS



#### My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Julian L. Meltzer, a member of the Rotary Club of Jerusalem.

A well-known American author and lecturer who has an intense dislike of flowery introductions once had to sit through 25 minutes of commendation of his abilities and works by a chairman by the name of Rome. Finally, when the author-lecturer was called by the chairman to speak, he prefaced his remarks as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have just been burning while Rome fiddled."

#### **Elevator Jitters**

Despite the signal flashing UP Some character will frown And elbow sheepishly outside: He planned on going down!

But when the starter bellows "DOWN!" And bruskly clangs the door,

A startled voice speaks from the rear: "I want the Penthouse floor!" -HELEN GORN SUTIN

#### Tampa to Paris

How much of a traveller are you? Here's one way to find out: Complete the word puzzle below according to the definitions for missing words at the right.

#### TAMPA

- -- Drive in or down.
- To strike lightly.
- On the point of.
- Anv.
- Like.
- The juice of a plant.
- A mast.

#### PARIS

This quiz was submitted by Melba Baehr, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

#### How's Your Fishing?

There are 15 fish lurking below-one among each of the word trios. Can you spot them?

- 1. Widgeon, weasel, weever.
- 2. Bison, brill, bittern.
- 3. Limpet, lemur, linnet.
- 4. Jackal, jackdaw, john dory.
- 5. Ibis, inia, ibex.
- 6. Grouper, grouse, grison.
- 7. Kinkajou, kingfish, kingfisher.
- 8. Tanager, tapir, tarpon. 9. Skua, scup, skunk.

- - 10. Smelt, smew, sloth.
  - 11. Curlew, cunner, cougar.
  - 12. Ocelot, oriole, opah.
  - 13. Pompano, petrel, panda.
  - 14. Bustard, burbot, bushbuck. 15. Avocet, anaconda, anchovy.
  - This quiz was submitted by John Parke, of Clemson, South Carolina.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Marriage entitles women to the protection of strong men to hold stepladders for them while they paint the kitchen ceiling .- The Postage Stamp.

Seeing ourselves as others see us would not do much good. We wouldn't believe it anyway .- The Round-Up, EL PASO, TEXAS.

A customer in an east-end Montreal restaurant went to the washroom, turned on a tap, and got scalded. "This is an outrage," he screamed at the manager. "Why aren't your taps properly marked? I turned on the tap marked 'C.' thinking it would be cold, and I got scalding water."

The manager was patient. He led the injured diner back to the washroom. "Look," he said, "the tap is marked 'C'

correctly. That stands for chaude and chaude means hot! You should know that if you live in Montreal."

The customer stood abashed for a moment. Then he made a discovery. "But look once more," he cried. "The other tap is marked with 'C' also! What about that?"

"Ah," said the manager, "that stands for 'cold.' This is a bilingual restaurant, my friend."—Montrealer.

Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today. There may be a law against it by that time.-Rotaview. Long-VIEW, TEXAS.

Grandma was giving the recent bride a heart-to-heart talk.

"Child, I hope your lot's going to be easier than mine," she said. "All my wedded days I've been carrying two burdens-Pa and the fire. Every time I've turned to look at one, the other has gone out."-The Spokesman, Concord, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

#### For Any Boy

For any boy a creek or pool Can be most satisfying; For fun and paddling even a Small puddle's gratifying In squishing toes and splashing mud. But if it be a scrub That's needed, he'll decamp with speed The regions of a tub. -Julia Collins Ardayne

Answers to Quizzes

A. As. Sap. Sustr. Pannas. Tampa. Tap. At. A. As. Sap. Sustr. Parlis. Bap. Sustr. Parlis. B. Grouper. Z. Brill. B. Chouper. J. Mow's Youe Frantso? I. Weever. Z. Brill. G. Chouper. J. Choner. J. Choner. I.S. Choner. I.S. Choner. I.S. Choner. I.S. Murbol. J.S. Anchovy.

# imerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of a limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago I, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from E. M. Fowler, a New Westminster, British Co-lumbia, Canada, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: June 15. The 'ten best" entries will receive \$2.

KICKER-UPPER

There was a young joker named Pat Who spanked a big mule with his hat.
When he came to next day, He had this to say:

LATE LAW

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for December: A father named Elmer Z. Brown Announced he would lay the law down. He sat up until four, Heard his son at the door,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

That tongue lashing gained wide renown.

(Mrs. John L. Wallace, wife of a Lew.sburg, Tennessee, Rotarian.)

But the best he could do was to frown. (Taylor L. Farnham, member of the Ro-tery Club of Temperance, Michigan.) Saying: "Dad, you've been doing the Pown!" (Raiph W. Peters, member of the Rotary Club of Defiance, Ohio.)

And smiled on the toast of the town.
(Frank C. Allen, member of the Rotery Club of North English, lows.)

And locked out that young man about town.
(Mrs. A. J. Norris, wife of a
Whatsatane, New Zealand, Rotarian.) Yelled: "Your insomnia's getting ME down!"
(Mrs. Robert Mackintosh, wife of a Hamilton, Scotland, Rotarian.)

Now together they both do the town.

(Mrs. George P. Bright, wife of a Bishop, California, Rotarian.)

And told him, "Stay home or leave town."

(Freeman N. Jelks, member of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Georgia.) Then covered his head with a crown.

(S. Pike, member of the Rotary Club of Oliver, British Columbia, Canada.) And met his son's bride with a frown. (John M. Kamercia, member of the Ro-tary Club of New London, Connecticut.)

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# it's surprising

how many readers of The
Rotarian magazine lead double
lives. They're business
executives, of course
and then they're mixed
up in all kinds of civic and
municipal activities . . . on
park boards, city councils,
school boards, hospital
boards, church committees.
Actually they have a lot
to say about buying a whale
of a lot of different things
. . . for their businesses, their
communities, and their homes

They're good fellows to have on your side when it comes to making a decision

The Rotarian

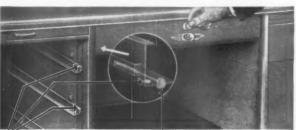
Down in latin-America there are 31,467 (ABC) more of these men. They read Revista Rotaria—the Spanish language counterpart



## Here's an X-ray look into the easiest operating desk you can buy

This new "Y and E" desk keeps its handsome, accepted style-but 20 engineering changes make it the most adaptable, easy-to-use desk you can buy.

New ease of operation

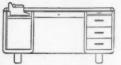


1. New Nylon Stationary Bearings glide drawers quietly in and out with effortless ease.

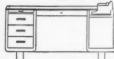
2. New Effortless Lockingnew spring and locking mechanism give easy and positive locking and unlocking.

#### New Flexibility

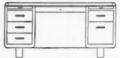
Same desk adapts for different uses



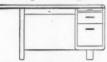
Reverse pedestal to get:



Replace typewriter pedestal with drawer pedestal to get:



Replace pedestal with end panel to get:



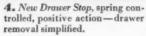
Reverse pedestal and end panel to get:



You can meet many changing needs through rearrangement of original parts. By stocking a few spare parts you can quickly and easily change this new desk to almost any model.



drawer. Glass insert or pin tray removal simplified. is available.



3. New Sliding Reference Shelf is 4. New Drawer Stop, spring con- 5. New Roomier Utility Tray for reversible, can be used as utility trolled, positive action - drawer more convenient storage. All compartments full height of

drawer-no spillage.



6. Choose either Recessed or Flush Back on original equipment. Can be easily changed from one to the other at any time.

For complete information on how these new desks can benefit your company, please write for free brochure No. 3808.

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